CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
161,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

Splendid New Story
—BY—
Gen. Charles King
Who spent the past year in active campaigning at Manila.
Begins next week.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY. AUGUST 31, 1899. VOL. LXVII: NO. 37.

Poetry.

EXPANSION.

Met a feller t'other mornin'—
Most amusin' sort o' cuss,
Had a cur'us style about him—
Cert'n'y couldn't well be wus.
I says, "Where you hail f'm pardner?"
An' he smiled in a knowin' way;
An' replied in furren lingo,
"Porto Rico, U. S. A."

Seen a feller down on Broadway
With a shocken head o' hair,
An' a lot o' tropic garments,
An' a most outlandish air.
"Whur's he frum?" a feller shouted,
But before we'd time to say,
This yere heathen turned an' answered,
"Honolulu, U. S. A."

Met a feller yere on Olive,
With a somber-e-ro on;
Had a lot o' shaggy whiskers,
Nearly all his clothin' gone.
Stopped and ask me fur a quarter,
Says, "My home is fur away."
When you from? the varmint answered,
"Santiago, U. S. A."

Seen a feller at the Southern,
With a heavy iron box;
Overcoat was lined with bearskin,
Wore a dozen pair of sox.
Sized him up to be a miner,
Judgin' by his awkward way;
Seen him write in big char-ac-ters,
"Dawson City, U. S. A."

Seen a saddle-colored heathen,
Wearin' earrings in his nose,
Linen cuffs around his ankles,
Most indecent lack of clothes.
Where'd this heathen guy yere spring from
I inquired in a lofty way;
An' he had the nerve to answer,
"From Manila, U. S. A."
—Buffalo Commercial.

IN AN OLD GARDEN.

Come down to that old garden,
Of every flower we knew,
When out of gates of childhood
The airs of morning blew,
And arching heaven was painted
In every drop of dew.

And you may have the lily
With all her virgin snows,
And you may have the beauty
That blushes on the rose;
But I will have the heart's-ease,
The dearest flower that blows.

Who will have the balsams
And store of hydromel,
The purple of the monk's-hood
With poison in his spell?
Who will have sweet-william
And the Canterbury bell?

I love the breath of rosemary
The perfum of the stock,
The proud plumes of the fleur-de-lis
The silken hollyhock;
I love the aming poppy,
And the sleepy four-o'clock.

But they say that when great angels
Fell plunging from heavea's frown
A spirit looking after
Lost a blossom from her crown—
I know it was the heart's ease
Came softly floating down.

Oh, bright the honeysuckle,
And sweet his tippling crew;
The bird's-wings of the olumble,
The larkspur blue as blue—
But I will take the heart's-ease
And all the rest take you!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford in Woman's Home Companion.

RHYME OF THE TIRED FARMER.

A farmer was trying to plough
With a jackass hitched up to a cough,
When they kicked up a terrible rough.
Said the farmer: "It's hard. I allough
I could do near as well with a sough;
I will rest 'neath the shade of this bough.

"Such driving for me is too rough,
I've had of it nearly enough.
I'll give this old jackass a cough
And quit, for I'm quite in a hough.
All farming is nonsense and stough
And ploughing is almighty tough.

"With farming I'm glad to be through—
My wife, she is tired of it, tough.
We're wet with the rain and the dough,
And ploughing has made me quite blough.

"I'll sell out and pocket the dough,
To the city I'll glad enough gough,
I'll through down the shovel and hough,
In Wall street my money I'll blough.

"My wife has contracted a cough,
'Tis time for us both to be ough!"
—New York Sun.

Miscellany.

NEEDS NO SKILL.

A new method of graining has just been brought from abroad by which any one, without any skill whatever, can do a job of graining much better than nine-tenths of the painters who pose as first-class grainers. The marking is done by means of absorbent paper. It is not a transfer

GRAINING BY ABSOREENT PAPER.

paper, but is of the nature of a prepared blotting paper, which is always used dry, the wood graining being painted thereon. The picture shows the mode of application. After a coat of oil color is given to the surface which it is designed to grain, it is painted over again with a sap color tion of the graining paper absorbs the sap color, while the printed parts which show the various wood grains are prevented by a chemical used in its preparation from absorbing the color. The natural grain left upon the surface can be softened if desired. The grain of every variety of hard wood used in building and cabinet work can be easily reproduced by these simple methods. A large number of grainings can be made with a single copy of the paper, each having a different appearance. The paper is put up in the usual widths of wall paper, and in rolls, and there are sixteen different kinds of graining.

Unduly Sensitive Parent.

"Did you ever laugh till you cried, Tommy?"

"Yes; only this morning."

"What at?"

"Well, pa stepped on a tack and I laughed; then pa caught me laughing, and I cried."

The Reason Why.

Tommy's Mother—Why is it, Tommy, that you are always fighting with Willie Simpkins? I never heard of you quarreling with any of the other boys in the neighborhood.

Tommy—He's th' on'y one I kin lick.—Indianapolis State Journal.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY.

THE SCHEME PROVES VERY POPULAR IN INDIANA.

Farmers Pleased and Routes Operated at a Profit—Increase of Land Values Follows.

There are now in operation in Montgomery county, Indiana, almost a dozen free rural mail routes, says a correspondent of the Chicago Record. Some of these have been in operation a year and all of them have demonstrated that free rural delivery is eminently practicable. The operation of the Montgomery county routes has been satisfactory not only to the country people favored but also to the postoffice department.

The Montgomery county routes are all about thirty miles in length, running out one road for perhaps twelve miles, cutting across country perhaps six miles and returning to Crawfordsville or the town of their beginning by a third road. The growth of mail business under the influence of the rural delivery of mail has been very satisfactory. The first month of the delivery each of the carriers then in the service delivered about 1,000 pieces of mail matter. For the first three months of operation they would each collect along the route from eight to ten letters a day. Now the daily collection on each of the year-old routes is from fifty to sixty letters daily besides packages and newspapers.

When rural delivery was established in Montgomery county not a single daily paper was taken along any route. Each carrier now delivers from seventy to one hundred daily newspapers. The increased subscription to magazines and other periodicals is just as great. When the routes were first established many of the farmers were decidedly opposed to the innovation. Some even refused to put up boxes.

Increase Land Values.

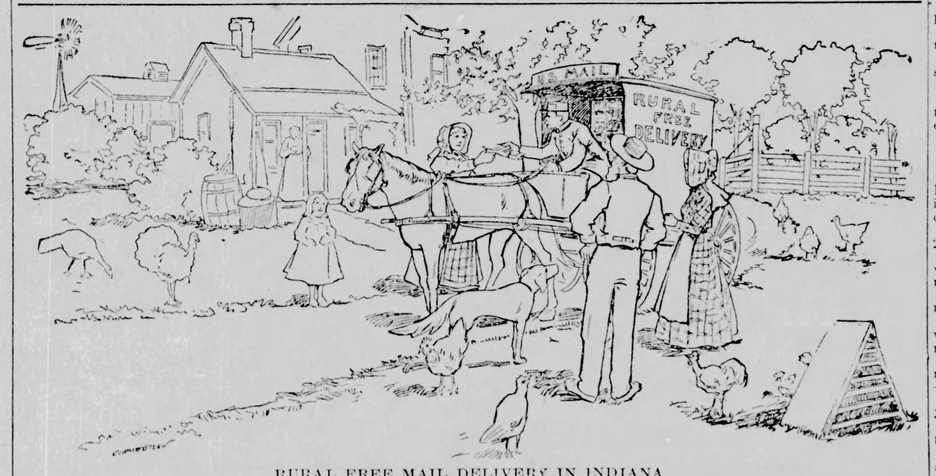
All opposition has now disappeared, however, and so greatly pleased are the farmers that an increased valuation of $2 per acre is given farms lying along rural routes. People living as far from the route as two miles frequently place lock boxes at the nearest point on the route and have their mail delivered there. The people living on by roads have in some instances adopted a novel method of obtaining the coveted benefit at small expense. The mail for all the people living on a certain by road will be delivered at a box placed at the intersection of the road with the route and from this box it will be taken daily and delivered for ten or twelve miles back in the country by a boy paid for the purpose.

Rural delivery is proving a great stimulus to the construction of good roads and at least two new pikes in Montgomery county can be attributed to the hope of securing the service. The carriers are allowed to deliver packages and to transact business for the people living along their routes and in this way they manage to supplement in a very acceptable manner the meager salaries allowed by the department. The carriers' wagons on leaving the Crawfordsville postoffice each morning will be seen to be filled with packages of laundry, dry goods, hardware and all manner of merchandise. Orders of all kinds are placed with the carrier. In the busy summer season he is an especial benefit in this way.

The Routes Are Paying.

The practical operation of the rural free delivery has demonstrated conclusively that many of the objections made to it are unfounded. It has been urged that rural delivery would be an immense expense to the government, but its operation in Montgomery county proves that it will on the contrary be a source of considerable revenue. Each of the year-old routes in the county is now paying the government a net profit of $40 per month. As a rule, each route does away with either a fourth-class postoffice or a star route. These, of course, have always been an expense to the government as great as the operation of a rural route, so the substitution could make practically no difference in the cost to the government. The rural route, however, so increases the postal receipts from the country that the government makes a good profit. One route just established in Montgomery county will do away eventually with three little offices.

Superintendent Dice, who has done so much for the service in Indiana, reports that the experience of Montgomery county is proving that of most other counties and that nowhere is the service being operated at a loss to the government after it has once been established. The tradesmen in towns from which rural routes run at first objected that they would prove the ruination of business. They reasoned that if the farmer had his mail delivered he would have no cause to come to town and would consequently stay away. Their fears proved groundless. With his mail delivered daily, the farmer still makes his weekly or semi-weekly visits to town. He is enabled to keep in touch with what is going on in town by the daily papers and to take advantage of opportunities of which he was formerly kept in ignorance.



RURAL FREE MAIL DELIVERY IN INDIANA.

FARMERS FOR EXPANSION.

Secretary Wilson Talks of His Western Observations.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson expresses himself as well pleased with his Western trip, from which he has just returned. The manufacture of beet sugar, irrigation and forestry are three things pertaining to the West in which the agricultural department is deeply interested, the secretary said, and the trip was made mainly to gather information regarding these. He visited a number of beet sugar factories and studied the details of their workings, the tonnage of beets raised, the percentage of sugar obtained, cost of manufacture, etc.

The secretary believes that it is important to get just as much as possible out of each product, and he suggests that from the beet product there could not only be made the sugar, but the pulp should be used in the dairy to increase the butter product. There was, he said, no doubt in his mind that this could be successfully done. He is convinced that the production of sugar cane in Utah and some of the other Western states, could be made a profitable industry, for which beet sugar could be produced for approximately 3½ cents a pound, cane sugar could be made for two cents. By the introduction of and successful raising of cane, these states would have another profitable crop to the planters and another paying industry would be added.

"While the present tariff," said the secretary, "gives a fair profit to the producer, yet it can be realized clearly that it should be the aim of all to lessen the expense of production so as to meet a situation which might arise should some subsequent administration lessen the protection to the producer. Should the efforts now being made to open the ports of the China Sea to the agricultural products of this country be successful, the farmers of the Pacific Coast would be greatly profited by reason of a good market for a largely increased production."

Secretary Wilson studied the irrigation question thoroughly on this trip, and it is his opinion that the most important problem to be solved was how to irrigate the land sufficiently without bringing the alkali to the surface. Constant irrigation without proper drainage in many cases would bring the alkali to the top of the ground and thus materially interfere with the productivity of the soil. It is the purpose of the agricultural department to give irrigation considerable attention, a great deal more than has been given heretofore.

The principal forest reserves of the country are in the west, and the secretary is anxious that new forests be planted to take the place of those destroyed by reason of fires and cutting of trees for timber. These forest reserves, not being policed properly, are easy prey for squatters and hunters of valuable lumber timber. It is not a difficult matter for large inroads to be made on the trees before the depredations are discovered. Secretary Wilson said:

"There are no anti-expansionists in the west. The people understand the subject better than those of the east, and realize the necessity of protecting our large and growing trade with the Orient. Dewey went to Hong Kong for the protection of our shipping and destroyed the Spanish fleet to prevent it from attacking our commerce. An extraordinary impetus has been given to the commerce of this country in the Orient by Dewey's victory and the acquisition of the Philippines. Our merchant marine on the Pacific coast is inadequate for the trade and the docks at all Pacific ports are piled up with goods awaiting shipment.

"The department of agriculture is now sending butter and cheese to six different ports in the Orient in Japanese ships and the government is sending whole cargoes of goods in ships which do not fly the American flag. The general interest which the United States has in this Oriental trade was demonstrated to me when I boarded a ship loading at Tacoma. I found in the cargo lumber, wheat, and flour from Washington; butter and eggs from Iowa and Michigan; fruit from California; steel from Alabama; cotton goods from the Carolinas; bicycles from Chicago; notions from New England, and something from every state in the Union.

"These goods were being sent to China and Japan, and nearly every industry in the United States was represented. Goods of every description are being rushed across the country to Pacific ports for the Oriental trade One of the great needs of this commerce is a system of American counting houses and banks to handle our business with these people. The shipbuilding of the Pacific coast will be greatly advanced as the result of the acquiring of the Philippines. What the Pacific states lack can be furnished by the Philippines. The Pacific coast lacks coal and hardwood, which are found in large quantities in the Philippines, and can be brought in return cargoes cheaper than they can be hauled by rail from the east.

"There is plenty of money for the building of an American merchant marine and the people of the west want these ships built. They want the Nicaragua canal, without much more delay, and they see a great future opening, not only to them, but to the country across the Pacific, and they believe in grasping this golden opportunity.

"The west is very prosperous and the crops abundant. There never was so much corn in the Mississippi valley as there is this year. In Kansas and Nebraska they are talking of sending a cord of cancelled farm mortgages to the Paris exposition as a sample of western prosperity."

WITH THE WITS.

"He proposed to her on a postal card."

"What did she do?"

"Refused him by wire, collect."—Chicago Record.

Spriggs—How much older is your sister than you, Johnny?

Johnny—I dunno. Maud used to be 25 years, then she was 20, and now she ain't only 18. We'll soon be twins.—Tit-Bits.

"Aren't you glad to have me back home again, George?"

"Yes, of course, but I must conquer my selfishness. Isn't there somewhere you'd like to go again, dear? Say for about six weeks?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Can't the Democrats of this town get together?" inquired the political exhorter in Kentucky.

"Get together!" answered the man with court plaster on his ear. "Why, it takes 11 deputy sheriffs to keep 'em apart!"—Washington Star.

A Broad One.

"It was a drink in a saloon that started that unfortunate Chicago man to laughing."

"Sort of an exaggerated 'smile,' et?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Possibility.

Young Physician—I am just going to call on my first patient.

Idle Auditor—Very likely he is going to be called on by his last physician.—Indianapolis Journal.

Crushing the Old Man.

Purse Proud Father—Can you support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?

Complacent Young Man—I could, if I were contented with it, but I hope to give her something better.—Somerville Journal.

A Bostonian and His Horse.

Grimes—Rather a slow-going animal that of yours.

Stilson—The horse is all right, don't you forget it. He is all the time expecting I will say whoa, and so he whoas. See?—Boston Transcript.

A UNIQUE STEEPLE.

Not far from the railroad station at Lake Bluff, Ill., renowned for its yearly camp-meetings and picnic facilities, is a little church half-hidden by the trees.

Aside from its picturesqueness, the casual passer-by would probably notice nothing about its appearance to entitle it to special notice. But a close inspection of its steeple discloses at its top, in place of

POINTING STRAIGHT UPWARD.

the usual lightning-rod or finial, a huge hand, with forefinger extended and pointing straight upward, indicating dumbly the way the passer-by should look, as well as the way he will ultimately go if he adopts the suggestions of the doctrine preached from the pulpit below.

IN A BOOK STORE.

He wasn't dressed quite as fashion dictated, yet he somehow inspired the confidence of the bookstore clerk as he lazied up to him, evidently thinking of a purchaser.

"Little chilly here," he said.

"Chilly, how?" perspiringly replied the clerk.

"I mean it's an ice store."

"Oh, I see, you're a humorist. One would hardly think it to look at you."

"Indeed? You ought to know my brother, the doctor; he'd kill you dead—which way are your books bound?"

"We have them in various bindings. Can I show you something?"

"Possibly; I'm really in your line myself."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, I'm a bookkeeper—is your ink well?"

"Oh, quit it, will you? I am not hired to kid with you."

"Your boss ought to discharge that girl over there; she's awful."

"Awful—what do you mean?"

"A moment ago I saw a pen-holder—how long does your paper weight?"

"I wish you'd get out of here."

"I shouldn't think your boss would let you leave your headgear lying around that way."

"What way?"

"What is that behind you?"

"Fool's cap."

"Oh!—can you change a $20 bill for me?"

"Yes, I think so.

"Thank you; when I get one I'll come in and let you change it. Hot, isn't it? Do you know I run in debt for my underclothing, but I suppose you have cash drawers?"

"I wish you'd get out of here."

"Yes, I must go—do you keep ledgers?"

"Certainly."

"They're a good thing to keep. That eraser in the showcase seems to be enjoying our conversation. What's it made of?"

"Rubber."

"Have you got Kipling's books?"

"Yes, sure."

"Why don't you return them? Well, I must go; got a cigarette?"

"No, I haven't."

"Well, never mind—that girl looks weary; I just saw her letter head drop. Good-bye."—Chicago Journal.

FRENCH JUSTICE.

Judge—Did you say your name was Alfred or Alphonse Dreyfus? Be careful how you reply.

Dreyfus—Alfred Dreyfus is my name.

Judge—Ah, ha. Why did you say 'Alfred Dreyfus is my name' instead of 'My name is Alfred Dreyfus?'

Dreyfus—Really, mon colonel, I don't——"

Judge—You hesitate. You look confused. I note the fact that you uncrossed your legs when I asked this question. That is proof of an uneasy conscience. What have you to say.

Dreyfus—I can't——

Judge—He can't. This is a confession. He is guilty. (Sensation).

Dreyfus—No, mon colonel, I am innocent.

Judge—If you are innocent, perhaps you will tell where you were night before last at 15 minutes past 10?

Dreyfus—In jail.

Judge—Where were you on Jan. 11, 1896?

Dreyfus—In jail.

Judge—Where were you on the night of March 3, 1897?

Dreyfus—In jail.

Judge—Where were you when the Suburban was run in 1898.

Dreyfus—In jail.

Judge (triumphantly)—Always in jail, yet this canaille claims to be innocent. Once more, where were you on the 29th of February, 1899?

Dreyfus—In jail.

Judge—Sacre blue. You convict yourself. There was no 29th of February, 1899. We shall see. You wrote the bordereau.

Dreyfus—No, mon colonel; I am innocent.

Judge (sternly)—How long have you known William Patterson?

Dreyfus—I do not know Monsieur Patterson at all.

Judge—Are you not the man who struck him?

Dreyfus—I never heard of him.

Judge—He never heard of Billie Patterson, the man who was struck. He dissembles. Do you smoke cigarettes?

Dreyfus—Yes.

Judge—Is the tariff a tax?

Dreyfus—It is.

Judge—You are a traitor to France. France imposes a tariff, and you say it is a tax. Have you ever felt like 30 cents?

Dreyfus—Yes, mon colonel. I feel like 25 cents now.

Judge—Do you still deny that you wrote "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight?"

Dreyfus—I never denied it, because I never heard——

Judge—You see, he claims that he wrote, "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight."

Dreyfus—But, mon colonel, I know nothing about "Curfew." I do not claim——

Judge—But you don't deny. Perhaps youa lso wrote "The Beautiful Snow?"

Dreyfus—Really, mon colonel, you do not allow me to explain.

Judge—Do you believe in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 independent of any other nation on earth?

Dreyfus—I am afraid that——

Judge—He is afraid to speak. He is opposed to sound money. Whom do you consider the greater military genius, Mercier or Esterhazy

Dreyfus—I can not say. Both of them, possibly.

Judge—Have you not been in correspondence with Jack Chinn and Deadhorse Jake since this trial began?

Dreyfus—I have not.

Judge—Do you deny that you received a cipher cablegram from Hinky Dink yesterday morning?

Dreyfus—I do.

Judge—You change color. Your guilt is now established. You can explain nothing. You claim the authorship of poems which were written by Mademoiselle Ella Wheeler. You are always in jail, and you can't even prove an alabi on the 29th of February. It is therefore established that you communicated secret documents to the German government, and that you wrote the bordereau.

Great applause in court, mingled with the polite invitations to "conspuez" and "bas" everything and everybody, and followed by a few cheerful assassinations on the outside.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

A Philanthropic Impulse.

"I guess I'll go to Washington," said Meandering Mike.

"What for?"

"Oh, jes to show myself an' make things cheerful. I reckon mebbe the folks that examine applications fur employment in the census would be kind o' happy to see somebody that wouldn't have work even if he could get it."—Washington Star.

Heart and Neck.

Once upon a time two young persons ventured abroad in knickerbockers and were instantly stared at by a man.

"Rubber necks!" cried one of the young persons in great anger.

"How superficial of you," exclaimed the other reprovingly, "to blame the man's neck for the fault of his heart."

While they were thus differing among themselves the man escaped unhurt.—Detroit Journal.

A Substitute.

"I wish we could go to the country this summer."

"Well, we can't, but you write Uncle Jonas to send us a screech owl and a box of crickets to let loose in our flat."—Chicago Record.

BRINGS DEATH QUICKLY.

Dr. Albert B. Lyman, of Baltimore, is the inventor of a contrivance for hanging criminals which he claims will not fail to break the neck, says the news of that city. The number of instances in which the culprit dies a slow death from strangulation are well known, and the device, a cut of which is here published, has worked admirably on dolls and manikins. The contrivance does away with the hangman's knot and cannot slip. A bar of steel, curved to the shape of the back of a human neck, has ropes leading to the center of the inside of the curve, which pass through a hole in the middle of the bar. By pulling the ropes out a few inches and crossing them over the other a perfect noose is made, easy in slip, but when once attached rigid in its action. Dr. Lyman would have the condemned stand on a low platform, with no drop, and the other end of the rope attached to a weight heavier than the criminal. When all is ready the weight is dropped from a shelf and plunges heavily

THE NEW NOOSE.

to the ground, jerking the criminal in the air with such force as to surely break his neck with the doctor's device. Having reached the zenith of its flight the body would as speedily descend, the neck being thus given another killing wrench, which would certainly cause a fracture if the first movement failed.

THEN THE TORNADO CAME

Interruption of a Poker Game When the Drummer Held Four Jacks.

"I was reading a newspaper on the veranda of a Texas hotel one Sunday afternoon," said the dry goods drummer, "when I was asked if I didn't want to take a hand in a poker game. Very wicked to play poker on Sunday, I admit, but I went upstairs and made one of four at a table. For the first hour things went slow. It was five cents ante and ten cents limit, and no one lost or won much. I think I was the one who suggested a dollar ante, and on the very first hand out I scooped in $25. For a time I was way ahead of the game, but then I lost steadily. The cards got to running against me, and it was seldom I got even a pair of tens. I was $90 cut when a colored man entered the room and said:

"'Mighty suspishus lookin' cloud rollin' up in de sou'wes', and everybody dun says we's gwine to hab a cyclone.'

"'That's all right, Jim,' replied one of the men, and we kept right on. My luck began to change after that. I got a straight and a flush and a full house and raked in the pots, but before I was even with my losses Jim returned to say:

"'Dat cloud's lookin' mighty ugly, gents, an' Mars Taylor he 'lows dat we all better look out fur a cyclone.'

"He was told to go away with his zephyr, and on the next deal I got four jacks. It was the best hand yet dealt, and I had to shut my eyes to keep from turning pale. We had $20 on the board, and much to my surprise every man stayed in when I opened the pot for another $5. After the draw I bet $10, and one after another raised it till we had $200 in the pot. I had just got my mouth open to make another raise when there was a roar and a scream, and off went the roof above us and down came the dust and plaster. The greenbacks went out of sight in a wink, and we tumbled over each other to get down stairs. The hotel was unroofed but not wrecked. It was all over while you could count ten. By and by the four of us got together again, and all began lamenting the interruption of the game.

"'What did you hold?' I asked of one.

"'Four queens,' he replied.

"'And you?'

"'Four aces.'

"'And you?'

"'A straight flush.'

"'As I told you, I had four jacks,' smiled the drummer, 'and I had $250 down in my hand pocket. Every dollar of it would have gone on my fours, and I would have been scooped. How the others got their big hands didn't puzzle me for a minute. It was a put up job to soak me, and if that cyclone hadn't come booming along as it did I shouldn't have had enough money left to pay my hotel bill."—New York Sun.

Proof Enough.

"Do you believe that a thousand years was ever as a day, and a day as a thousand years?"

"I believe the latter half all right enough—I've just spent the day at the dentist's."—Detroit Free Press.

Unrequited Affection.

They were sitting on the beach trying to catch what the wild waves were saying.

"I dearly love the sea," said the first sweet girl, as she gazed at the billowy expanse.

"Oh, what's the use?" replied the second sweet girl. "You know the attempt to extract gold from it was a failure."—Chicago News.

THE DREYFUS CASE UP TO DATE.

1894—September 20, Col. Sandherr sends to Gen. Mercier, secretary of war, a document known as the bordereau, thought to implicate Capt. Alfred Dreyfus in treasonable acts.

October 13, Bertillon pronounces the bordereau to be in the handwriting of Dreyfus.

October 15, Dreyfus placed under arrest.

November 9, M. Demange is assigned as his counsel.

December 19, his trial by secret court martial begins.

December 22, he is found guilty and sentenced to be publicly degraded and imprisoned for life.

1895—Januar 4, sentence of degradation is carried out in the courtyard of the Ecole Militaire.

January 14, President Casimir-Perier suddenly resigned from office.

January 17, President Faure is elected.

March 10, Dreyfus is taken to the prison on Devil's Island, off the coast of French Guiana, South America.

1896—May 1, Lieut. Col. Picquart, head of the intelligence bureau, receives the petit bleu, and his suspicions are aroused as to the author of the bordereau.

September, as the result of Picquart's investigations, Vice President Scheurer-Kestner is convinced that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus.

November 10, the Matin published a fac-simile of the bordereau, and suspicion is directed toward Maj. Esterhazy.

1897—August, Picard, the detective, employed in the Dreyfus case, found dead in his Paris lodgingtis.

October, Senator Scheurer-Kestner announces that he had proofs of Dreyfus' innocence.

November, visits the minister of war with the proofs.

November 12 Mathieu Dreyfus denounces Esterhazy as the author of the bordereau.

February 7, first trial of Zola and Perreoux, publishers of L'Aurore, in which his letter appeared, saying that Esterhazy was acquitted "by order."

November 16, Esterhazy demands a court martial.

November 16, Zola's first letter about the Dreyfus case appears in the Aurore.

1898—Januar 10, Esterhazy's court martial begins. He is acquitted.

January 13, Zola's letter, known as the "J'accuse" letter, printed in the Aurore.

February 7, Zola and Perreux, publishers of the Aurore, on trial for saying Esterhazy was acquitted "by order."

February 25, they are found guilty and sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

July 9, Matrie Demange forwards to the minister of justice Madame Dreyfus' first appeal for a retrial of her husband.

July 10, Col. Picquart declares the letter of '96, the new evidence, a forgery.

August 30, Col. Henry confesses that he forged the letter of '96.

August 31, is arrested and is found dead in his cell with his throat cut.

September 9, Maj. Esterhazy flees from Paris to London.

September 26, the French cabinet votes for a revision of the Dreyfus case and the papers are sent to the court of cassation.

November 15, Dreyfus notified of the impending revision.

1899—March 21, French court of cassation (court of appeals) orders the secret dossier submitted.

June 3, the court of cassation orders a new court martial for Dreyfus.

August 7, court martial convened at Rennes, the ancient capital of Brittany, with Col. Jouaust as president of the court.

THE KEA PARROT.

BIRDS WHICH ATTACKED AN EXPLORER IN NEW ZEALAND.

Fearless of Man—To Fall Unconscious Among Them Would Mean Death to a Traveler.

Irving Phillip, an English naturalist, recently made a trip to New Zealand to study the kea parrot, which kills sheep on the ranges, says the Chicago Chronicle. He has studied this remarkable bird at close range and the conclusion forced upon him is that he is the most fearless, destructive, highly intelligent, extraordinarily gifted bird under the sun. He had heard that the kea would light on the back of a sheep and peck its way, while the animal still frisked around, into the vitals, and leave it to die. He found that this was not the limit of the kea's audacity. It actually pecked at him, and would have pecked its way into his heart while he lay looking at it had he not rid himself of the iron-beaked bird in time.

The New Zealand farmers dreaded the bird as they dreaded the evil one. Their flocks would be peacefully roaming the grazing grounds, when swoop through the air would come a dark mass of flying feathers carrying a small head that terminated in a bill that could at a pinch bite in two an iron rod. Each bird singled out a victim and lighted on its back. The choice of the birds was the long-fleeced sheep, for the reason that these present a stronger purchase for the grip of the claws. Once those claws had twined themselves into the wool of the sheep the latter might be given up for dead mutton. Firmly standing astride the luckless sheep, the kea would go to work with its iron bill, driving down into the kidneys of the animal, and, having pecked its way into the spine of the sheep, the bird of evil would release his hold and sail away surfeited into the skies. The damage done to farm stock was immense. This was the whole burden of the farmers' song. They had no information to give that would help Mr. Phillips in his scientific researches. They knew that to shoot the black devils meant so much more safety for their flocks, and apart from shooting them they had no interest in them at all. So he packed his belongings, and went to look for the kea in his own particular domain.

It soon appeared that the kea does not sit around expecting those who are curious concerning his habits to look for him. He has a devouring curiosity of his own that will not allow him to wait to be studied. He comes right up and studies the student. It was this strong characteristic of the bird that perhaps first impelled him to investigate the vitals of a living sheep and find that it tasted better than dead mutton. It was this same curiosity that led the birds, as soon as Mr. Phillips lay down in their presence, to light on him, turning the edges of his clothing with their beaks, pushing their intrusive noses into the pockets of his coat, at last beginning to delve into his anatomy as they did into that of the sheep. And all this time he was surveying them, trying to keep his nerves steady enough to allow them to reach the limit before driving them off. They looked at him with their sharp, black, bright eyes and minded the fact that he was a living lord of creation no more than if he had been a sheep. They would, without doubt, have pecked their way into his anatomy and eaten him alive had he not at last sprang to his feet and driven them off. Had he fallen unconscious from any cause they would have left him as dead as their victims in the valley below.

That day he began his studies, having erected an abode, which he had brought along in sections on the back of a mule. It was a portable house of stout corrugated iron. It would never do in such a region to sleep with nothing to shield one from the keas. The audacious birds would have pecked the mule and him to death as they slept just to see what they were made of.

The next most interesting thing he discovered about the kea is that he seems to have the power of conversing. If it was not a conversation that was being carried on between a flock of these birds that lighted near him, and if he was not the subject of that conversation, then he was himself unable to speak and hear. Almost every sound in the language of the lower animals seemed to be discernible in the medley. There was the howling of the dog, the mew of the cat, the chatter of the monkey, the yelping of the coyote and the scream of the eagle. As they talked together they gradually approached him and crowded around, hopping onto every part of his outfit, prying into the kettles, his boots, the bottles. They would take things in their beaks and throw them playfully over their heads, try to bore their way into the interior of the camp tins and, finding the metal harder than they had expected, would turn it over and over, looking for a weaker part. All this time they approached nearer to him until he was forced to retire into the iron house to get away from them. There were no signs of viciousness. Only intense curiosity and playfulness. Of fear there was not the slightest trace.

That night he sept to the music of a din that threatened to distract him. The keas were on the roof of the corrugated house. They seemed to be playing tag all night, for the scratching on the iron showed that they were constantly in danger of being crowded off the roof and saved themselves only by clawing at the

KEAS ATTACKING MR. PHILLIP.

metal. Then the beaks kept up an incessant tattoo as they strove to pierce their way in, and only drove the harder with their iron noses as they found their efforts met with unexpected resistance. Mr. Philips had had enough of the keas by the morning and got ready to pack up and leave their unwelcome vicinity. But they had not had enough of him. He was evidently the bst show that had ever come their way. Every move was watched closely. Did he turn to tie up a package the keas were around him with heads on one side, peering closely so as not to miss a movement. Would he try to drive off packs of vagabonds who were making too free with the tinned meats the others would light on the camp bedding and begin to rip it into oil rags until he left the tins to their fate and rushed to the rescue.

As he made his way down the mountain side again he could have declared that the rascals gave a whoop of delight. The noise they made sounded for all the world like the yell of a band of street urchins who had driven away a common enemy and were giving vent to their joy in their own peculiar way.

NEW FLY SCREEN.

A Scheme by Which the Pests Are Let Out of Doors.

It is eminently fitting that if womenkind should be represented in the inventive world it should be in matters pertaining to the household, and a Canadian woman—Annie Sarah Mies—has done her share in the invention of an improved fly screen. Beyond a doubt it is

ROOMS QUICKLY CLEARED.

the housekeeper who suffers most from the tiny pests, and this lady's idea is a screen that will slowly but surely clear a room of flies. In this screen the netting is molded into a corrugation, so that it presents to the flies a series of hills and hollows. At the bottom of the hollows (looking at the screen from the inside of the room) there are a number of holes just large enough for a fly to crawl through. Naturally, when a fly alights on the screen it will not be long in reaching a hollow, and, finding an opening, will naturally crawl through. On the other hand, the flies outside find the holes at the top of the hills, and consequently, as they can only pass through with difficulty, they naturally collect in the hollows. Their presence here attracts the flies in the room to the screen, from whence they soon make their escape into the outer air. This might be termed an automatic fly screen, as its inventor claims it will clear a room of flies in a short time.

Her Geographic Idea.

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins, "I wish they'd have something more in the papers about the Bering Sea."

"I don't quite perceive why."

"It would go so nicely with all these South Africa head lines. Just think of the combination—sealskins and diamonds!"—Washington Star.

Coming of a New Disease.

Dr. Squills—What was the matter with that cab driver you were called to see last night?

Dr. Kallomel—As nearly as I can describe what ails him is automobilitousness.—Chicago Tribune.

All Right.

Briggs—Do you think we can get Gimbleton to join the club? He is a married over a year.—Detroit Free Press.

Good Reason for a Change.

"Why did you change milkmen?"

"Well, I discovered that the one I am taking milk from now has a nice, clear spring on his farm, while the other had nothing but a cistern."—Chicago Post.

One Advantage.

"I like vaudeville shows," said the young miss, "because the intermission doesn't come until the end."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Admission of West Virginia.

"Art. 4, Sec. 3, of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: 'No new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state without the consent of the legislature of the state concerned as well as of Congress.' What I want to know is this—how did West Virginia become a state when at the time of its application the legislature of Virginia was not in session to act on the matter? Can one part of a state separate from the other part and form a state? If so, why not?"—T. N. C., Gustava, Tenn.

When Virginia attempted to secede, the western part of the state remained loyal. On April 21, 1861, nearly 1,200 citizens assembled in Clarksburg denounced the action of the Richmond convention in passing the ordinance of secession, and recommended to the people of the loyal counties to meet in convention in Wheeling on May 13. Similar meetings were held in other counties, and delegates from 25 counties met in Wheeling and passed resolutions denouncing the ordinance of secession and providing for a convention of all the loyal counties. Elections of delegates were held on May 26, and on June 11 a convention of these delegates representing 40 counties, assembled at Wheeling. This convention repudiated the acts of the Richmond convention, and on June 20 elected Francis H. Pierpont as governar of "the reorganized state of Virginia." He at once entered upon his duties. The legislature assembled in Wheeling on July 2, elected two United States Senators, and on August 20 passed an ordinance providing for an election on October 24, to decide upon the formation of the new state of Kanawha. The people, by a large majority, declared in favor of this. At the same election delegates were chosen to a Constitutional convention, which assembled at Wheeling on November 24, and framed a constitution, which was ratified by the people on May 3, 1862. Remember the legislature was recognized by the United States government as the only legislature of Virginia, the remainder of the state being in rebellion. On May 13, 1862, the legislature gave consent to the formation of the new state, the name of which had been changed to West Virginia on December 3, 1861. By an act approved December 31, 1862, Congress provided for the admission of West Virginia as a state. On April 20, 1863, President Lincoln issued his proclamation admitting the state.

The Suez Canal.

Constant Reader, Cairo, Ill.: Instead of answering the individual questions you ask, it will be better to give all the facts in connection with the Suez canal in connected form.

The Suez canal was built under a commission given in 1854 by Said Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, to Ferdinand de Lesseps, a French engineer. In 1858 the Universal Company of the Suez Maritime canal was organized. Work began in 1859.

Of the original capital stock, two hundred million francs, half was subscribed in Europe, and half was obtained by the Viceroy of Egypt. Of the money raised in Europe, France contributed much the largest part. The project at first was not favorably regarded in England. In process of time, however, Great Britain and France intervened in Egyptian affairs. France intervened in a large part of try. The acquisition of a large part of the stock by Great Britain, and her general control of Egyptian affairs have put the canal virtually under British control.

The canal, when built, was supposed to be strictly neutral. In 1882, however, when Great Britain was engaged in putting down the movement inaugurated by Arabi Pasha, under the watchword, "Egypt for Egyptians," she found it convenient for her attack Arabi by way of the Suez canal. To the protests then made she answered that "the neutrality of the Atlantic canal joining the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans will be maintained, if at all, by the nation that can place and keep the strongest ships at each extremity."

This was in 1882. However, in 1888, there was an agreement that the canal should was an agreement that the canal should be kept neutral at all times, but that war material and ships of war should have the right to pass through it, under the countries to which they belonged were at peace or war, it, of course, such vessels must comply strictly with the rules adopted for the regulation of the use of the canal and pay the regular tolls. As to defending such a canal in case its neutrality is not respected in time of war, it would have to be done in the way indicated by Great Britain in the declaration of 1882. The canal is not fortified, and the way to defend it would be by having the strongest vessels at each extremity. In the case of the Suez canal, Great Britain is amply able to maintain its neutrality against any other powers at war with one another. In case Great Britain was herself at war, she could defend it in the way indicated against any one or two powers, but probably not against all the powers of Europe combined. In case of another similar canal, in the absence of any international agreement, the belligerent with the most powerful navy would be likely to control it, irrespective of ownership, unless the approaches to it were strongly fortified.

The rates for passing through the canal have been changed from time to time, but at latest advices they were nine francs a ton for ladened passenger or cargo ships and vessels of war, ten francs for each adult passenger, five francs for each child. For ships in ballast, without passengers, the rates are six and a half francs per ton. Some concessions on these rates are made for mail steamers, and sometimes for warships.

The Rainbow.

"Natural philosophy teaches that the rainbow can be seen only when it rains, and in that point of the heavens which is opposite the sun. Hence a rainbow is always observed to be situated in the west in the morning, and in the east in the afternoon. But on last night, a rainbow was seen in the west, extending all the way from southwest to northwest. The moon was shining in the east, and there were heavy clouds in the west. Now will you please explain this strange phenomenon?"—W. E. P., Aberdeen, Wis.

The work on natural philosophy wherein you found that statement must have been made for little children. The correct statement is this: Whenever and wherever there is rain, or mist, or fog, if an observer stands so that the light of the sun, or moon, is behind him and the rain or mist before him, he will see the rainbow—either as an arch or a circle. The lunar rainbow is not often seen, because the moon's light is so weak. In the case you mention, there was a bright moon in the east, and rain falling in the west. At Niagara, the bow can be seen in the mist and spray of the falls, either in sunlight or by moon light, when it is strong enough.

Governmental Railways.

"If there were a law passed for the government to own and control all railroads, would they probably buy them by issuing bonds? Could they make a law compelling the railroad companies to sell reasonably? Would it decrease the freight and fare rates? Would it be self-sustaining?"—Miami, Ind. Ter.

Well, we don't know of any way in which the government could obtain the billions of dollars it would require, without issuing bonds. The only legal way to set a value on the roads would be by appraisement, as is the method when land is condemned for right of way, or private property taken for public use. Whether it would be possible to lower freight and passenger rates is very doubtful. The rates of fare and freight on government roads in Europe is uniformly higher than with us, and the service is not so good. If the government obtained all the roads, it would have to fix rates, both freight and passenger, at a figure that would enable the roads to be self-sustaining, as well as pay the interest on the bonds, and also provide a sinking fund from which to eventually pay the bonds. But don't worry about the matter. There is no probability of the government trying any such scheme.

The Failed Bank Story.

"Please tell me how many banks failed the year before McKinley was elected and how many the year after he was elected?"—J. L., Dwight, Neb.

We presume you refer to the statement made by Mr. Bryan recently at Des Moines, Iowa. There Mr. Bryan, referring back to the period of six months succeeding the election of Mr. McKinley as President in 1896, declared that more banks and business houses failed in this country during that time than in any previous period of the country's history.

In point of fact, reliable commercial records show that not in six months but in the whole two years of 1896 and 1897 only 369 banks failed in the United States, while in the single year of 1893 alone 642 went to the wall. In the two years first mentioned there were 28,439 business failures; in 1893 alone 15,242. Comparisons for periods of six months are not available from the commercial agencies, but these figures show that Mr. Bryan falsified in both spirit and fact.

Law and Money.

"We are told by our Populist and Democratic friends that law makes money—that is, when the government stamps any material representing so many dollars, it is good, sound money, worth one hundred cents on the dollar. Please tell me what makes good money, worth one hundred cents on the dollar. We would like to have your opinion in this corner of the moral vineyard."—D. E., Thurman, Iowa.

There is a vast deal of error in the statement that "law makes money." Law simply designates what shall be legal tender. No law can give value to anything which it does not otherwise possess. A note of the government, promising to pay one dollar, can be made legal tender by law; but no law can keep that paper dollar at the par value of a gold dollar, unless there is provision for redeeming it in gold on demand. That has been tried time and again in the history of the world but always failed. Our own greenbacks were depreciated until the gold reserve in the treasury was established, and the holder of a note could get gold for it on demand.

Through a Clearing House.

"Please tell through the Question Bureau how a check gets back to the bank it is issued on, when cashed by another bank. I claim that all checks pass through a clearing house. Others claim it goes direct from the bank cashing it to the one it is issued on."—J. H. J., Ohioville, Pa.

It goes back through the clearing house. There, each day, the representatives of each bank in the city meet and exchange checks or drafts. In the case of a check cashed in another city—as, for instance, one drawn on a Toledo bank and sent in a letter to New York—it is paid by the New York bank wherein the Toledo bank keeps its Eastern deposits. The bank redeeming it charges the Toledo bank with the amount, and the check, cancelled, is returned to Toledo by mail.

Minnehaha.

Referring to a recent inquiry in this department concerning the Minnehaha massacre, Old Subscriber, Dodge Center, Minn., writes:

"There is no county in Minnesota by the name of Minnehaha. It is the name of a stream that runs out of Lake Minnetonka, a large lake about fifteen miles west of Minneapolis, and falls over a high cliff of rocks. There are generally called Minnehaha Falls. They are south of Minneapolis, and 25 years ago were said to be five miles from that city; but Minneapolis is getting pretty near it now. There is a poem called Minnehaha, referring to the Indian massacre in 1861 or 1862, but that was in the western part of the state. There was no massacre at Minnehaha Falls.

"The account of that massacre is what we want—not the poem about it. If Old Subscriber, or any one else, can send it, with date, we shall be glad to publish it.

A Biblical Query.

"Please explain what is meant in 1st John, 5th chapter and 16th verse, last clause, viz., 'There is a sin unto death. I do not say he shall pray for it.'"—H. B. M. Sherrard, W. Va.

The reference is to the unpardonable sin. As to what that may be, there has been a vast deal of discussion. The most general belief is that it is rejecting Christ as the Savior.

Mail Order Firms.

"Do not mail order firms, who sell merchandise through the mails, pay license, and if so, how much?"—E. E., Hudate, Tenn.

There is no license required by the general government. If there is any license imposed by the state of Tennessee, any lawyer will tell you.

Day of the Week.

"Will you kindly answer the following question: What day of the week did May 27, 1834, come on?"—W. M., Chapin, Iowa.

May 27, 1834, came on Tuesday.

Miscellaneous.

J. O. S., Ridgway, Mo.: We can not answer, for there is no way of finding out.

I. E., Lytton, O.: The census supervisor for this Congressional district is Robert J. West, Toledo, Ohio.

M. S., Veedersburg, Ind.: We know of no market for sawdust. The mills here either burn it, or use it to fill low ground.

A. M., Westfield, Pa.: Charles Darwin is one of the most eminent scientific men in the world, and his works are excellent for all of a scientific bent of mind.

J. L. W., Burden, Kan.: Chronic ingrowing nails on the feet need the services and watchful care of a good surgeon. Newspaper prescriptions would be of no value.

L. N., Milnes, Mich.: We know no more of the automobile tricycle than was printed in The Blade of Aug. 17. Write to some one in Cleveland to find out if it is on the market yet.

H. L. B., Deemston, Pa.: So far as we know, Baltimore is as healthy as the average of American cities along tidewater. An inquiry addressed to the Board of Health of that city may give you the facts.

A MAN OF PRUDENCE.

"Speaking of wives and their dispositions and tendencies," said Mr. Biskum to the evening crowd in front of his cross roads store, according to the Washington Star, "there was John Brunt, that lived for ten years in the cyclone belt in Kansas, trying to raise corn and mortgages and things like that, until he was able to borrow money enough to get back to Maryland again without walking more than half way. John come right to me, and I let him have a job on my farm at $20 a month, for he was a hard worker and thrifty. At the end of the first year he got the Widow Allen's promise to marry him in October, and he rented a nice little farm to begin business again on his own hook. John was a widower himself, and being a practical sort of man, he went to work right away putting the farm and the house into shape. One day I happened over his way and found him digging a hole in the back yard.

"'What's that for?' says I, walking around and looking over things.

"'That's a cyclone cellar, Mr. Biskum,' says he.

"'A cyclone cellar?' Says I, considerably astonished. 'What do you want a cyclone cellar for? This ain't Kansas.'

"'I know it ain't,' says he, 'but you know, Mr. Biskum,' and he got very confidential, 'I'm going to git merried, and a cyclone cellar may come mighty handy occasionally.'

Straightening Things Out.

"What old that man want?"
"He wanted a correction made."
"Did ho leave his address?"
"No; he didn't want to."
"All right; make the correction."

Correction—John Smith wishes it stated that he is not the John Smith who was sued for board by his landlady.—Puck.

An Important Personage.

Conductor—See that insignifiant little fellow over there at the pie counter?

Passenger—Yes; what of him?

Conductor—He's more important than the president of the road. What he says goes.

Passenger—Indeed! Who is he?

Conductor—He's the train dispatcher.—Chicago News.

A Half-Minute Romance.

The little boy sat on the park bench and swung his feet.

"I'll tell you my name if you'll tell me yours," he said.

"Well, what is it?" said the little girl.

"Lemmy Kishaw. What's yours?"

"Cele Wright."

And she dug her fairy little toes in the sand and waited.—Chicago Tribune.

"Keep to Your Place and Your Place will Keep You."

Without good health we cannot keep situations nor enjoy life. Most troubles originate in impure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood rich and pure, and thus promotes good health, which will help you "keep your place."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A romantic halo has been thrown over Japan, lingering there from the days in which the treaty-ports were thrown open to foreigners, to the present time, when to visit that country is a common affair of travelers. Many books have been written having these people for their subject, and misrepresentations have been made through the inability of the Western mind to grasp and analyze their peculiarities of habit and temperament, so that a work, bearing such evident marks of impartial judgment as the one recently published by the Harpers, is very welcome. The author, Mr. Stafford Ransome, has made a careful study of the progress of the Japanese since their war with China, and has set down his own impressions, without allowing them to be changed or modified by those of other writers.

"There are three distinct Japans in existence side by side to-day," he writes; "the old Japan, which has not wholly died out; the new Japan, which as yet, has hardly been born, except in the spirit, and the transition Japan, which is passing through its most critical throes just now." As the name denotes, it is to Japan in Transition that he devotes himself.

The whole volume is an extremely interesting one to all those who desire to know the truth in regard to this country, of which so many strange tales have been told hitherto. That the United States will be brought into closer relations with it in the future is certain and Mr. Ransome's book will aid in giving a truer understanding of its people and their characteristics.

Numerous illustrations and four special maps prepared by the author add to the value of the work.

Alan Dale has written a novel, and, naturally, it is about actors. The name of his book is His Own Image, and the central figure, Reginald Rellerick, "actor, of carefully embroidered reputation; egomaniac of allmost psychological import. He rejoiced each morning as he renewed his own acquaintance."

The diction in this book is Alan Dale's own. There is a rare coinage of words and a characteristic style, which will always remain his own, for no well-regulated writer will ever attempt to imitate or steal them. By that sign he conquers, however, and by that sign the reader will remember this book as notable among recent attempts to break into the world of fiction writing. The work is published by G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

"Trooper 3809," is the title of a striking new book by Lionel Decle, which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish immediately. It is said to be a startling revelation of the brutalizing hardships and sufferings, and the gross injustice which the men who serve in the ranks of the French army endure, and has a peculiar timeliness for the light it throws on the Dreyfus affair.

Leititia Berkeley, A. M., is the title of a novel by Josephene Bontecon Stiffens, which is brought out by Frederick A. Stokes company, New York. It is a novel of purpose, although it may be a subsidiary one, and that is to show that human nature, that part of it at least which has to do with the heart, is moved by the same emotions in both men and women, though society regards them from a very different point of view.

The reader will follow her with deep interest, as she endeavors to work out the problems which meet her for solution. It is the old, old questioning as to why, Why a man's offence against the social law is condoned, while a woman who is no more guilty is condemned. The writer has also made this fact clear—that no sin can fail in bringing with it, sooner or later, its crown of sorrow. The book is very well written.

F. T. Neely has published the first of what he calls an educational library. It is entitled Greater America, and is made up of a series of views of Cuba and the military camps taken from the collection gathered by Gilson Willets, the novelist and war correspondent, and others of what are named the Dewey Islands, reproduced from photographs made by Margherita Arlina Hamm, New York.

A second edition of a story, Giles Ingelby by name, by W. E. Norris, has been published by Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia. It is a well-told tale after the manner of this author, concerning the young life of the hero who gives his name to the book. He is the only son of his mother, she a widow, living in a modest cottage in the English town of Kingsferry. He has reached the age of 22, is in love with a girl who, he imagines is far and away from him socially, because he has no prospects to speak of, and therefore he can never win her for his wife.

The story moves on rapidly enough to hold the interest of the reader to the end, when he will find that he has had an hour's pleasant entertainment.

Books Received.

Cagliostro's Book of Destiny. Laird & Lee, Chicago; 75 cents.

Ellsworth Checker Book. By William Timothy Call; 123 Liberty street, New York; 25 cents.

PLEASANTRIES FROM PUCK.

Golfer—Don't you ever get tired of farming?

The Farmer—'Tain't no use of gettin' tired of it, young man. Farmin' ain't no fad!

Storekeeper—What kind of chewing-gum do you want, my little boy? We have peppermint, sassafras, wintergreen, lilac, heliotrope and attar of roses!

Small Boy—Wal, gimme lilac! I want some kind dat'll look like plug-terbacker when yer spits.

Teacher—How is the United States of America bounded?

Scholar (who don't know)—Why—er—since de war, ma'am, there is no north, no south, no east and no west, ter dis glorious country.

"Very religious family, I believe?"

"Very! They keep a record of their divorced in the family Bible."

Native—If Oi should decide to come to New York how long would it be before Oi could vote?

Casey (of Tammany Hall, on a visit)—Well, Oi don't kape thrack av thim election days, but Oi think ther's another wan in about four months!

Jackson—Wonder why Jim Dandy married the brunette instead of dat stylish yaller gal.

Johnson—Wal, I guess he thought de plain black would wash better.

She—I think Dewey can be trusted to select a new admiral's uniform that suits him, don't you?

He—Oh, yes! It isn't as if he were a married man.

Letting It Out.

"Did the postman leave any letters, Mary?" the mistress asked, on returning from a visit one afternoon.

"Nothing but a post-card, ma'am."

"Who is it from, Mary?"

"And do you think I'd read it, ma'am?" asked the girl, with an injured air.

"Perhaps not. But any one who sends me a message on a post-card is either stupid or impertinent."

"Yes, I s'pose so, ma'am," returned the girl, loftily, "but that's a nice way to be talking about your own mother!"—Sidney Journal.

Her Mistake.

She—And to think you have forgotten that this is our anniversary day.

He—Why, you must be mistaken. We were married on the 20th.

She—Oh, I beg pardon! I was thinking of my first marriage.—Detroit Free Press.

Notes and Notes.

"Does your wife play by note?"

"Um—er-yes. The piano dealer holds mine for $500."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

A Deadly Danger.

Many a man who has the seeds of disease planted in his blood dreams away his time in fancied security with a deadly danger coiled upon him ready to strike its fangs into his very vitals.

"Should a man think he has consumption," you ask, "just because his appetite is poor and he is losing flesh and he has a little cough and a general feeling of weakness and incapacity?"

No: that doesn't necessarily mean consumption, but it means that the system is being steadily undermined; it is losing force and vitality; it is being tainted with bilious poisons that the liver hasn't power to throw off and any day that which is now only a probability may suddenly develop into a certainty.

"My wife had hemorrhage of the lungs. She had ten hemorrhages, and the people all around here said she would never be well again," said Mr. W. A. Sanders, of Hern, Mason Co., W. Va., in a very instructive letter written to Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y. "But she began to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and she soon began to gain strength and flesh. After taking ten bottles she was *entirely well*. Should you think this will do you any good to publish, just use it, and if any one disputes the merits of this almost omnipotent medicine they may enclose self-addressed envelope with stamp, and I will answer the same as written in this letter."

But the time to use this medicine is *now* while the little weaknesses are slowly breaking you down. Awaken in time and throw off the deadly danger before it strikes you in a vital spot. This glorious "Discovery" will give you appetite and digestive power, pure blood and solid substantial strength.

Write to Dr Pierce about your condition. He will send you good, professional advice, free of charge.

NEEDED COURT'S MERCY.

What the Verdict of Frontier Jury Meant to the Young Lawyer.

A youthful graduate of the Harvard law school came west and opened an office in a small frontier town. His first client was a man accused of stealing a horse. The case came to trial before an old judge and a jury composed of bewhiskered ranchers, and, though there was no doubt of the guilt of the defendant, he had a regiment of friends, who swore he was forty miles off when the horse was stolen. His case looked bad, the prosecution was unable to break down, and the young lawyer plumed himself on a certain acquittal. The jury retired and five minutes later was back in court.

"Have you agreed on a verdict?" asked the judge.

"We hev," answered the foreman, as he shifted a gun he carried on his hip. "We find the defendant not guilty, an' recommend the defendant's lawyer owin' to his youth an' innocence, to the mercy of the court."

Wifely Consideration.

"I've decided not to get that new dress we talked of," announced the little wife, whose husband has a big bank account and makes large deposits every week.

"But I want it, dearie, just as much as you do. Go ahead and order it."

"No; I appreciate your kindness, but I'm not the one to be extravagant when economy is demanded. I saw your bank book this morning, and we are drawing out money a dozen times where you deposit once. I'll wait till next year."—Detroit Free Press.

Only One Fault.

Gen. Sheridan was noted for his facility in epigramatic speech, which is well illustrated by a remark he once made to Gen. Meigs, says the New York Tribune.

Gen. Meigs was the architect of the Pension Office in Washington, and was inordinately proud of his achievement. When Sheridan inspected the building Gen. Meigs accompanied him. Sheridan went thoroughly over the structure from top to bottom without passing any comment, but when the inspection was completed he turned to his guide with:

"Well, Meigs, I have only one fault to find with it."

"What is that, General?" asked the delighted Quartermaster General.

"It's fireproof," replied Sheridan.

Wind vs. Wind.

Wattles—I was in a hurricane once.

Miss Caustique—I suppose you talked it into a zephyr.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

UNCLE SAM'S MODEL.

PRETTY NEW YORK CHILD ADORNS OUR SILVER CERTIFICATES.

Selected Also as the Model From Which the Decorations Were Made in the Congressional Library.

Little Roso Marston, of New York city, has more valuable portraits of herself in general circulation than she could count in a whole week. If she could only obtain, and retain, all these portraits, she would be very wealthy, for she adorns all the $2 silver certificates issued by Uncle Sam in 1896. There are five beautiful females in the central group on the face of these bills, and

LITTLE ROSO MARSTON.

Roso Marston is the kneeling figure on the left, with body and head erect.

Roso is regarded by artists as one of the most perfect subjects in New York. She has Grecian arms, hands and feet, and for this reason is called by artists "The West Side Trilby." Her home is at 414 West Twenty-fifth street. She was born in that city February 7, 1883. Her father died in her infancy, and her mother supported herself and little Roso in an humble way by keeping books in a down-town office.

In 1895 Sarony saw the child, and noting her beautiful curves of neck and arms, and the high instep, induced the mother to bring her to his studio, where he posed her for several figure subjects, the most noted being one of Cupid, which has been widely circulated. Since then Roso has become a great favorite with the artists, sculptors and art schools of the east.

The treasury department artist, Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield, used her in the design on the $2 silver certificate of 1896. In five sittings she posed for the three figures, Steam, Electricity and Manufactures. She posed for the Indian Maiden for the Tennessee exposition, which was cast by Gustav Schmidt. Her figure was used in the Waldorf-Astoria decorations and again by Mr. Blashfield for the full figure of Music, and the arms and legs of other figures in the new Library of Congress, Washington.

Miss Marston has been with several of Daly's companies. She was in "The Geisha," with Ada Rehan, in Much Ado About Nothing," and was the Cupid in "Nature" at the Academy two years ago. Her earnings amount to about $50 a week. She has just passed her 16th birthday, but is a child in every respect —still loves toys, and is passionately fond of animals. She is the owner of a fine spaniel called Ned, and her pony, Nibsy, is the apple of her eye.

How Mrs. Perot Abducted Her Little Daughter.

Less than ten years ago Mrs. Perot was known as the most beautiful woman in Baltimore, and society courted and flattered and toasted her until she became the acknowledged social leader of the city, which has been the home of many southern beauties. Her former husband, familiarly called "Willie" Perot, met her in Demerara, British Guiana, when he was there in the '80's as the highest representttive of his father, William H. Perot.

She was Miss Lettie Sponnegal and her father is said to have been the own-

LITTLE GLADYS PEROT.

er of a vessel engaged in the hide carrying trade. Until her husband engaged in some business ventures, which led to his father's assignment, not a cloud had appeared to mar their domestic happiness.

About twelve years ago they came to Baltimore, where Mrs. Perot was soon much sought. At first retiring, she later plunged into social dissipation to such an extent that she was shunned by many who had before eagerly sought her company. Then came troubles and a divorce, which her husband permitted her to obtain upon the ground of desertion.

The children, Gladys and her brother, were given by the court into the custody of their grandfather, Mrs. Perot was next heard of in Chicago during the world's fair, and when she left for Montreal and Paris she is said to have gone away without paying certain large bills she had incurred. A short time ago she reappeared in Baltimore suddenly and requested to see her children, and Yates and Gladys were sent into the city with the grandfather and spent the day with their mother.

At her earnest request, Gladys was allowed to spend the night with her, while Yates returned to Woodbrook. It is said that she tempted the little one with promises of fine dresses and many things dear to the heart of children until Gladys consented to go with her.

They left the hotel in a cab and took the train for New York. There she is said to have been joined by Neptune Blood, with whom, according to the petition, she has been living for five years. The young Englishman accompanied her to Montreal, where they took the Dominion line steamer Cambroman for Liverpool. Upon arrival there, Mrs. Perot was arrested upon the charge of having abducted Gladys.

The Baltimore county grand jury indited her for this crime, and extradition papers were asked. Little Gladys bids fair to rival her mother in beauty when she reaches womanhood. She is a brunette, is of graceful figure and is fond of dress and society, although of tender age. Mrs. Perot is still young, and is said to have retained the beauty that once set Baltimore society raving over her.

The case was finally settled out of court in London. Little Gladys' grandfather is to have possession of her, and the mother is to have access to her.

A Deficiency.

"France is the home of modern art," said the young man.

"Well," answered the blunt citizen, who had been reading of the Dreyfus case, "maybe they can paint artistically and sing artistically and dance artistically. But I'm blest if they can lie artistically."—Washington Star.

—If you are tired and dull, can't get rested, and have no appetite, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It enriches and vitalizes the blood.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Horse Shot in Stifle Joint.

B. B. T., Tennessee: If the part that was injured by the ball has healed properly, the best thing you can do will be to rub it once a day with iodine, ¼ oz.; soap liniment, 8 ozs. After this rub once a day with the hand, getting up friction, and afterward apply vinegar and salt, 1 quart of vinegar in which is stirred a full handful of salt. It will take a length of time for the horse to recover, and if the muscles have been lacerated the animal may never get thoroughly sound.

Bunch on Horse's Leg.

W. W. S., Michigan: The bunch may be the result of a splint or wind puff. In either case take of red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well and rub a little well in once a day. Before each application wash off with warm water and soap and dry well, continuing this for about five days. Then heal with unsalted lard. If it be a wind puff it will not lame the animal, and would not come under the head of unsoundness.

Got a Nail in Her Foot.

W. A. K., Ohio:—The outcome of the prick in your horse's foot is quittor, which developes at times into a very serious thing. Remove the shoe and poultice the foot for about five days with flax seed meal poultice. Then wash the hoof with warm water and soap. Clean the foot well and cut away all loose horn. Examine carefully all around the frog; if pus has formed there it may be found necessary to remove part of the frog, or all of it. A new one will soon grow. At the coronet, when the pus is escaping, take a small piece of rounded whalebone or pliable hard wood and probe downward, to learn the direction of sinuses that have formed. Inject into these sulphate of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. The zinc must be thoroughly dissolved in the water. Inject daily until the pus ceases to run, and the foot is healed. The foot should be probed and an opening made so that the pus may escape. Take oakum, and dip it in glycerine. Apply this to the foot and put a canvas boot over the foot. About every third day wash the foot with soap and warm water. The horse should not be put to work until the disease has been overcome.

Broom Sage Turf—Horse Flies.

J. H. A., Kentucky:—The soil on which there is heavy brown sage turf should produce a better crop of corn next year than the one planted this year, as it may be better cultivated. If your soil lacks lime, this should be supplied; sowing peas, followed by wheat and clover will be a good method, but if the land is destitute of lime apply it, and your crop will be better for it. To keep flies away from horses, sponge with a decoction of walnut or elder leaves. When buffalo gnats are troublesome, smear the parts most attacked with lard 2 parts, tar 1 part.

Horse Cut in Wire Fence.

E. N. M., Nebrasks: If the joint of your horse has been injured, it is doubtful if he will ever be entirely sound. Your treatment has been in the line of cure. Perhaps you have been using too strong a solution of soft water and carbolic acid. It should not be more than one part of the acid to 30 of the water. The putting of wheat flour on the wound was excellent. You had better stop the acid and water. Poultice the part for 24 hours with linseed meal, after which wash carefully with warm water and Castile soap. After drying well, apply this once a day with a feather: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. Keep the part well wrapped with soft muslin. If the sore looks healthy, the above treatment should be effective. If proud flesh appears, touch it with a little lunar caustic or burnt alum. The horse should not be worked while under treatment. If the animal exhibits pain, again apply the poultice, and give him an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, repeating it in two days.

Raising Onions.

Subscriber, Illinois. A deep loam is best for onions, if it can be had. Avoid wet clay, stony land or side hills. The soil should be cultivated for a year when some hoed crop the first year, preferably corn. Two years is better. The soil must be highly manured. When the corn crop is gathered, prepare the soil in the fall for the next year's crop of onions, by putting in twenty cart loads of well rotted manure, fifty bushels to the load, per acre. If ashes are to be had, put on one hundred bushels per acre. If concentrated fertilizers are to be used, plow the soil up roughly, and sow at the rate of one to two tons per acre. Then harrow thoroughly. After harrowing with an ordinary tooth harrow, level with a smoothing or disc harrow. Seed should be sown at the rate of six pounds to the acre. This is done with a seeding machine. The Planet Jr. is a favorite implement. The rows should be 15 inches apart, leaving out every ninth row for a marker. To produce onion sets, some producers sow seed on poor soil early in the spring. In August they will be about the size of a walnut or smaller. The smaller the better. They then dry the sets and house them until the next spring, when they are planted out early on rich, well pulverized soil three inches apart, in drills nine inches apart, and covered with earth, which should be rolled over them with a hand roller. The weeds must be kept down until the onions are half grown. The best onions to plant are the Denvers, Yellow and Red Globe, or Wetherfield Red.

Cows Give Bloody Milk.

J. A. F., West Virginia: Bloody milk may be the result of sudden increase of rich food, catching cold, over-exertion, eating acrid plants in the field or hay, and other causes. The remedy is to give the cow a full pound of epsom salts in three pints of warm water, and when this operates give once daily for 5 days, ½ oz. pulverized saltpetre with a drachm of chlorate of potach. Bathe the udder once a day with water as hot as the hand will bear, and after drying the udder properly, rub it with camphorated lard. This should be done carefully with the hand, getting up a little friction. The cow must be milked, not less than three times a day in order to relieve the udder so that inflammation will be reduced. Examine the field for weeds that might be the cause of the disease. Keep the cows away from wet or draughts of air.

Caked Udder.

J. S. H., Alabama: Give your cow a pound and a quarter of epsom salts in three pints of warm water. After this give her for four days 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water. Rub the udder twice a day with this: Iodine ointment, 1 part; soft soap, 2 parts. Carefully milk the cow three times a day. A sufficient quantity of the above ointment should be used to last for five or six days.

Cutting Second-Growth Underbrush.

R. P., New York: It is claimed by some people that to cut second growth underbrush in the dark of the moon in August or September will prevent sprouting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Swarming of Bees.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—I do not make it a practice to write articles for publication, but having just read instructions for hiving bees or "swarming of bees," by S. L. Craig, I would say that he makes some broad statements. For instance, he says: "Whenever a colony of bees swarm, all the bees that intend going with the swarm fly out and never, under any circumstances, do two different swarms come out of the same hive in the same day, much less at the same time." Now here is some of my experience this summer. I had two swarms from the same hive and on the same day, the first one at 9 a. m. and the second one at 3 p. m., and fair-sized swarms, too. Then again, if two queens come out with one swarm, the bees are divided, a portion going with each queen, thus making two swarms in the air at the same time, and from the same hive. This occurs usually in the latter part of the swarming season. Methinks the editor has some good authority on bee-keeping.—M. J. Damon, Pleasant Grove, Minnesota.

Transferring Bees.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in your issue of Aug. 24 an article from R. M. N., of Pennsylvania, about transferring bees. This plan is advocated by a few experienced beekeepers, but is open to too many objections to come into general use.

Among the objections may be noted: First, the liability of not getting any surplus honey by reason of having the bees divided. Second, the uncertainty of the farmer-beekeeper having any foundation, or if he had known how to fasten same in brood frames with the tools he may have at hand. Third, the uncertainty of the queen being in the new hive. He says that in order to ascertain that fact, "examine the new hive in three or four days and if no queen cells are found, we may conclude things are all right." If he is a practical beekeeper I wish him to inform your reader how the bees will rear queen cells from frames of foundation on which the queen has never laid an egg; and it may be well, while he is at it, to tell how he will hang three or four inches square of brood in a new hive, and why set the old "hive up a hundred feet from the apiary." Fourth, there will be a queen reared and hatched in the old hive from the expiration of 21 days, and by placing the second bunch of bees in hive No. 2 and putting in it the swarm from No. 1, you will have two laying queens in one hive at the same time and the result will be a dead queen or a swarm from hive No. 2. Fifth, last but not least, it is too much work.

This is my way: In the flush of apple bloom from 10 a. m. to 12 m., I prepare my new hive and box as he, only I do not leave the frames in it, or care about the box being just the fit of bottom of the old hive. Place a table in the shade, on it a basin of water, a towel, some soft cloths, a knife, and some wrapping cord, placing the frames from the new hive near the table.

Take the new hive and place it on the stand of the old hive. Invert the old hive, place the box on it, drum the bees out, instead of using sticks. I take a hatchet and cold chisel, and cut the nails of one side of the old hive, and remove it. If the bees have not ascended into the box in sufficient numbers, I accelerate their movements by blowing some smoke on what is now the lower ends of the combs, until they are nearly all in the box, when I remove it, and place in front of new hive. Carry the old hive to the prepared table and place it bottom up on the inverted box, double the cloths two or three thicknesses, some larger than the frame, cut the cord in strings whose length shall be sufficient to allow them to pass on both sides of frame and tie on top. Place the strings on the cloth, cut out the comb nearest to the opening made in the old hive, and place it on top of the strings. Place the frame over it and cut the comb so as to fit tightly the inside of frame. Tie the two ends of each string on the top of frame and raise to an upright position, and place it in the new hive and so on until all the combs are thus used. Be sure and save as much worker brood as possible, and discard all drone comb. Shake the bees out of the box in front of the new hive and your work is done.

In 48 hours open new hive and untie strings when they will be easily removed and you will find the combs securely fastened.

At that time, if there is not enough frames with transferred combs, supply deficiency by inserting empty frames with full sheets of foundation or starters.

You will save many pieces of valuable comb by fitting them together in a frame, tie with strings and put in new hive.

Place the odds and ends of broken comb in a pan of some kind and let the bees clean up the honey and render the comb into wax.

The advantages to be derived by this way are: saving your good combs, bees all together, and colony kept strong, so as to be ready for the honey flow. Should the queen be killed or lost, the bees have at hand the means from which to rear another, and you complete the work at the same time.

If any one wishes to ask me any questions I will try to answer to the best of my ability.

I think that any one who is competent to write an article for a paper should sign his full name.—S. L. Craig, Oakland, Ohio.

Received.

From Experiment Station, Kansas Agricultural College: Bulletin No. 86.——Press Bulletins Nos. 1 to 24.——Bulletin No. 87, Native Agricultural Grasses of Kansas.——Bulletin No. 89, Soil Moisture.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Practical Assistance to Tree Planters.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... $18.00

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm, Perfected, Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It

THE TWELFTH CENSUS.

THE PLANS FOR THE GREAT DECENNIAL NUMBERING.

Forty Thousand People Will Be Employed—Interesting Facts Concerning Mammoth Undertaking.

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All through the summer preparations have been going busily on in Washington for a great publishing enterprise, which will be launched promptly on the first day of the coming June. The results of the undertaking will begin to appear in finished form two years from that date, and will continue to be brought out at intervals for three or four years thereafter. The publisher is the government; the publication will be designated as the Twelfth Census of the United States.

The twelfth census will differ in several particulars from any of the preceding ones. It will be conducted on a larger scale, as there are of course more people to be enumerated. It will embrace a greater area; for the first time the inhabitants of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico are to be included in the count. Moreover, the coming census will be the first in which all the work of recording and computing statistics is to be done by mechanical means. Electric tabulating-machines were introduced for this purpose toward the close of the eleventh census, but in the coming enumeration they will be relied upon entirely.

The thorough organization necessary in order successfully to carry through such an undertaking as this, may be appreciated when one reflects upon the labor involved in counting seventy-five millions of anything—a task that would require one man's undivided energies for twelve hours a day during more than a year and a half. In the case of the census the labor is multiplied by the consideration that the seventy-five million units are human beings, concerning each of whom a dozen facts must be recorded, and that they are scattered over some four million square miles of the earth's surface.

The task of taking the census will require altogether the services of more than forty thousand persons. They will be separated into two main divisions—the field forces, and the headquarters staff in Washington.

The former will include by far the greater number—nearly forty thousand, all told. These will be the enumerators, who will gather the required information from all parts of the country, and the superintendents in charge of this branch of the work. The data thus collected will be compiled and prepared for publication by a staff of three thousand clerks in the central office.

Roughly speaking, there will be one enumerator for each township throughout the country, or, in the cities, one for each ward. The enumerators will be local residents appointed by the director of the census, on the recommendation of some influential person, usually the Congressman from the district. The superintendents will have charge of divisions generally the same in limits as the Congressional districts. In the case of the larger cities, however, there will be one superintendent to each city, although his territory may include several Congressional districts. In Massachusetts, where an efficient census bureau exists under the direction of the state authorities, there will be a single superintendent.

The enumerators are expected to start on their rounds on June 1, 1900. They will be supplied beforehand with portfolios containing blank schedules on which to enter the name of each person in their districts, together with the information provided for by law. Most of them can complete their tasks within a few days, and will receive from $50 to $150 for their services, according to the amount of work involved. As soon as the schedules are completed and revised, under the direction of the district superintendents, they will be forwarded to Washington.

Here is where the work of putting the census data into intelligible and valuable form will be done, and here is where the tabulating machinery will come into play. These machines, by the way, are the invention of a former census employe, Mr. Herman Hollerith. They were designed with a special view to use in the census, although they have proved valuable for other statistical work.

By this system the statistics concerning each person will appear on a separate punched card. About seventy-five millions of these cards will be required, therefore, to contain all the data collected for the census.

The cards are numbered to correspond with the numbers opposite the names in the schedules. They contain two hundred and eighty-eight symbols, each of which is an abbreviation representing some fact within the range of the census enumeration. They are punched by means of a machine something like a typewriter in appearance, which has on its keyboard a reproduction of all the symbols on the cards.

In recording the statistics a clerk reads from the schedules the information entered opposite a certain name to an operator seated at the keyboard of the punching machine. With a little practice this punching machine can be operated as fast as an ordinary typewriter. Experience has shown that the average number of records that one clerk can transfer from the schedules to the cards is seven hundred per day. It is the intention of the census bureau to put one thousand clerks at work with these machines as soon as the returns are in, so that this branch of the work should be completed in about one hundred days.

From the punching machine the record cards go to the electric tabulating machine, which is even more ingenious. In form it is something like an upright piano. In the face of the upper part of the box are set a number of indicator dials, each one devoted to some one set of facts comprehended in the census. Inside the machine is a complicated system of electric wiring connecting these indicators with the operating apparatus. It is the mission of this machine to total the various facts recorded on the punched cards. To do this the punched cards are slipped into the machine beneath a set of electric needles, mounted on spiral springs. The operator presses these needles down upon the card. Wherever there are punch holes the needles pass through and dip into a cup of mercury placed beneath. An electric circuit is thus completed, which moves up the indicators on the connected dials one point and records the particular fact indicated by each punch-hole. The totals are always in view on the indicators, and are copied off on slips at the end of each run.

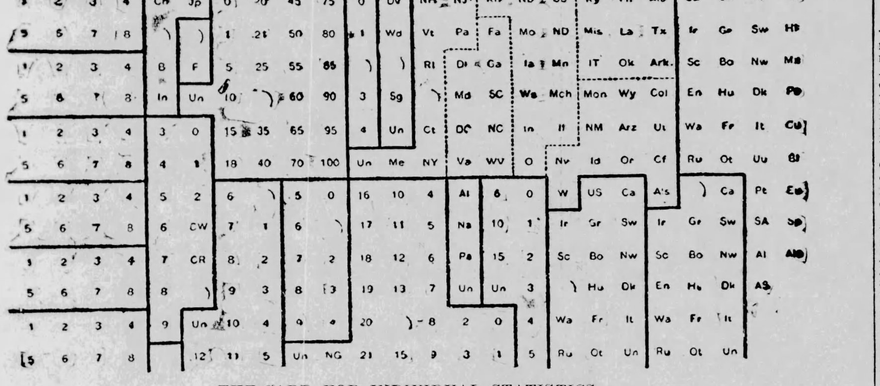
The old plan of computing these statistics was by a laborious system of hand-tallying. It may be readily believed that, with the increasing amount of labor involved in each succeeding census, this would become an interminable task. The improvement effected by the substitution of an automatic process in this work can be judged by the fact that one machine does the labor of twenty clerks under the old system. Each machine is capable of disposing of five thousand cards per day. About one hundred and fifty of them will be required to keep up with the clerks at work with the punching machines.

Not only is the system of mechanical computation more rapid than that of hand-tallying, but it is more accurate. If one of the details—say that of sex—is not punched, the electric plunger will not register, and the automatic bell at the side of the machine which announces the completion of the record will not ring. It is, then, a comparatively easy matter to go back and supply the missing information. Under the hand-tallying system it was almost impossible to discover a mistake.

The statistics computed by the machines will be copied on record slips and turned over to another force of one thousand clerks, whose business will be to make up tables and prepare copy for the printers.

In the eleventh census seven years elapsed before the final volum of the principal report—that on population—was off the presses. In the census of 1880 the last volume was published in 1889. By the act of congress providing for the coming enumeration it was stipulated that the four principal reports—on population, mortality, agriculture and manufactures—must be ready for publication on July 1, 1902. Director Merriam and his assistants expect to accomplish this feat without difficulty, and they will be greatly aided in doing so by the use of the automatic tabulating machines.

The director of the twelfth census is Mr. William R. Merriam, ex-governor of Minnesota. The actual work of preparing the statistical information of the census for publication will be in charge of Assistant Director Frederick H. Wines. Mr. Wines has had long experience in this sort of work. He was in charge of one department of the eleventh census, and was employed also in the census of 1880. As assistants to Mr. Wines there are five chief statisticians, all experts in their lines, to each of whom will be assigned one department.



THE CARD FOR INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS.

FOR USE ON TRANSPORTS.

Among the patents issued by the United States government this year was one of for an official flag, the first patent of the kind ever written in this country. The flag is for use on government transports. The following description was furnished by Mr. Coston:

Opposite corners, the upper one the nearer to the staff, are right-angled triangles of red and blue respectively, and

THE OFFICIAL FLAG.

the remaining, a diagonal strip between the triangles, is white. In the white field is a wheel crossed by a sword and a key and surmounted by an eagle. Thirteen stars adorn the rim of the wheel, and the letters "U. S. A. T. S." encircle the design.

So Far as Appearances Go.

"Billy, do you think woman ought to smoke?"

"Well, she wouldn't look much uglier than she does chewing gum."—Detroit Free Press.

Ideals.

If I was rich I'd buy a yacht,
And happiness would seek
In spending what small change remained
In running it a week.
—Philadelphia North American.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 46,970]

"I had female complaints so bad that it caused me to have hysterical fits; have had as many as nine in one day.

"Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and it has been a year since I had an attack.

Mrs. Edna Jackson,
Pearl, La.

If Mrs. Pinkham's Compound will cure such severe cases as this surely it must be a great medicine—is there any sufferer foolish enough not to give it a trial?

CANE IS LOADED.

A New and Very Convenient Contrivance.

The journal of the American Medical association tells of a new cane for physicians which is so made that it contains a small electrical battery for their use. The head is four inches long and one in diameter.

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal section of the battery and electric parts and illustrates its internal arrangement. The cylindric gold head is in the form of a polo handle or cane head and affords a container for b b, the nickel-plated hand electrodes, sponges cc and cords d. At the opposite end is the hard rubber disk switchboard B, adjusted to a slotted ring, so that it is easily removed by pushing it inward. It has three sockets—e, ee, eee—for the fastening of the cord tips and a small lever switch at f. The connections between this switchboard and the hard rubber head of the induction coil are made by cable wire, well insulated and so arranged as to give the three currents usually given by hand batteries.

A sliding rheotome E is provided, which pulls out at the top of the handle and nicely graduates the current. The coil sets down into the wooden well and rests on its top edge by the shoulder, as seen at the joint l. The primary coil g, the secondary coil h and the core c, of soft iron wire, are combined and adjusted to give the greatest strength of current with the least waste of energy from the cells. The vibrator arm and the adjusting screw k are of delicate construction and perfect mechanism. The connection of the cells is made by contact of the positive or carbon pole at l, and the negative or zinc pole at n. A thin copper ribbon leads from the zinc of the lower cell to a contact connection made at n. The coil and cells are easily removed and new cells can be replaced in a moment.

Figure 2 shows coil and cells removed from cane. The length of coil and sells is about nine and one-half inches. One of these cells alone has run the coil continuously for seven hours and after a

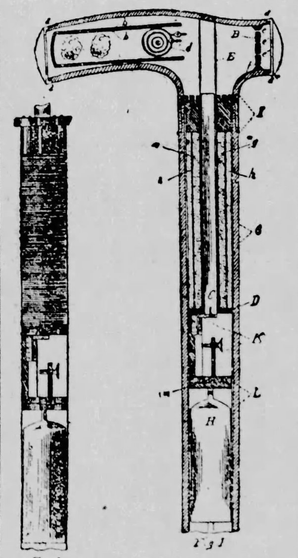


Fig 2 Fig 1

rest of twelve hours showed a current of .026 amperes. The normal capacity of the cells is 1.5 volts, .5 ampheres, internal resistance 26 ohms, which is a marvelous showing for so small a cell (see cut, full size). These cells are renewed at a cost of 30 cents each and should operate the coil for at least fifty seances of ten minutes each.

WHY IT GOES ROUND.

One of the brightest young Porto Ricans who figured in the late war is Senor Higuel Sanchez, who is now in this country in the interest of the Porto Rican public school system. He was at one time on the staff of General Gomez in Cuba and he tells many incidents concerning that doughty old fighter.

"I was skinning one of the New York Sunday newspapers while I was in the general's headquarters in Cuba," said the senor the other day, "and it was the first to reach us for several months. I noticed an article on the newly discovered movements of the earth's surface. Now, you know the general disliked to have anyone do anything without being invited himself to take part. He liked to be consulted—to be asked questions—no matter how unimportant they might be, so in reading the article I stopped and asked:

"'Now, general, how do you account for the daily revolution of the earth, anyhow?'

"'That's easy to answer,' he replied instantly, 'so long as Hayti, Porto Rico and Cuba are parts of it.'"—Philadelphia Post.

Wifely Flattery.

"Charlie, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins," the baby is trying to talk again. It's wonderful how he takes after you!"

"What was he talking about?"

"I think I must have been politics. He started very calmly, but in a few minutes he was as angry and red in the face as he could be."—Washington Star.

The Newest Champion.

"What is that there medal, friend?" asked the sociable barkeep.

"I win that," answered the man who was leaning against the bar, "for beating everybody and by listening to a piano for thirty-eight hours."—Indianapolis Journal.

Chin Pimples
are local in nature. They yield readily to Common Sense Treatment.
HEISKELL'S OINTMENT
is a specific for Pimples, Freckles, Tetter, Eczema and all skin disorders. 50 cts. a box.
HEISKELL'S SOAP
Clears the pores, makes the skin soft, smooth and white. Price 25 cents. Samples free.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philada., Pa.

FAMILY JURY TRIAL.

MOTHER'S NOVEL IDEA FOR DISCIPLINING HER CHILDREN.

Her Husband Is Judge, She Counsel for Defense—Sentence Imposed According to the Misdeed.

The youngest jury that was ever polled sits nightly in a little frame house in the outskirts of Camden, N. J., says the New York World. The junior member has not yet passed the third milestone in an eventful career. The senior member is aged 11.

Three bright, blue-eyed little women—Elsie, Ella and Thelma Rhoades—aged

MRS. RHODES.

respectively 8, 6 and 2½ years, and three mischievous little men—Cecil, Perry and Albert Rhoades—of 4, 7 and 11 years, constitute the jury, whose membership is permanent. Frederick Rhoades, their father, sits as judge, and their mother, Nellie M. Rhoades, is counsel for the defense.

The court convenes between the hours of 7 and 8 in the evening to consider the cases of any miscreants of the Rhoades family who have broken the law as laid down by mamma and papa Rhoades.

Justice, tempered with mercy, guides the verdict, and the jury has been taught to regard motive as no small factor in judging the baseness of a crime and the just punishment thereof. So, by what is surely one of the strangest methods ever pursued by perplexed parents, the Rhoades family wrongs are righted, and the little brood of six have a hand in their own government.

In the first place, they will never be compelled to carry through life the scar which an unjust blow, struck in the heat of passion, leaves upon a child's memory. Mr.a nd Mrs. Rhoades, since the family jury was impaneled, allow all grievances to wait until the evening session of the court. Then, when each witness is called upon to tell the truth, new light is often shed upon an affair of mischief and responsibility shifted from one culprit to another.

Then the prospect of having one's badness discussed by one's family while standing shame-faced before them is not an incentive to break the rules.

Mrs. Rhoades is a neat, trim little woman, who takes life seriously, especially that part of it which represents the sowing of right seed in six fertile young minds and the guidance into right paths of six pairs of little feet.

"The idea of making within the family a miniature court," said Mrs. Rhoades smiling, "is only one of many novel schemes we have tried for the welfare of our children. It works like a charm.

"The idea of the jury was conceived after discovering that Albert, the oldest boy, had received an unjust punishment. When the children afterward became calm and told a connected story of the affair, we found that Albert had not been to blame. So we decided that afterward, under all circumstances, we would wait until the children had been examined and cross-examined before passing judgment.

"In a family where six children of but slightly varying ages play together each day brings its troubles and difficulties. So every night found the family congregated to discuss the affairs of the day. They naturally laid their cases before "papa," so we came to look upon him as a judge, and with all hands laying bare thes hame of one little scapegrace, the mother soon came to be regarded as the inevitable counsel for defense. As only one culprit could be upon the rack at a time, while the rest listened and judged his story, we dubbed the children the 'jury,' and so our court was complete.

"The oldest boy, Albert, is not a shining example by which five younger brothers and sisters might be benefited. His name appears on almost every other line of the ledger for every sort of offense, from

SENTENCED TO THE GARRET.

tying tin cans to the neighbors' pet cats to stealing their chickens and roasting them over dry brush fires in the woods.

Albert keeps the jury busy and his own offenses occupy so large a portion of the court calender that he has little opportunity to know how it feels to be a juryman.

A charge against Albert of playing "hookey" from school was the first case entered in the ledger. As the day at school had been a particularly hard and dreary one and the stories of Albert's escapades had sounded like one of Grimm's fairy tales, the jury was not entirely without prejudice.

As the case was clear against him the defendant pleaded guilty; his counsel was too much overcome with feeling to plead her client's cause and took refuge behind a lace-trimmed handkerchief; the jury delivered its verdict of guilty without leaving the room to consult and accompanied it with such unruly epithets as "shame on you!" which were out of order, but deserved. The judge announced his intention to make an example of the case, "playing hookey" being a heinous offense, involving the breaking of several fundamental principles. He therefore imposed a sentence of bread without butter for a week.

The last sentence imposed by the jury the confinement of Albert Rhoades in the garret for thirty days was the one which brought the knowledge of the little household court to the public.

Young Albert's offenses had outgrown that stage termed mischievous. He had been accused and convicted of pilfering articles from a neighbor's house. It was the irate judge who directed the sentence of thirty days' confinement in the garret; and though his prison was neat and well ventilated and supplied with papers and books, the young prisoner's nature was such as to make him chafe under confinement. He tried to escape, and so the neighbors learned of his punishment.

When he was returned to the garret it was with sweetmeats and cakes stricken from his bill of fare.

So came the downfall of Thelma, the household's baby, whose name had never been entered in the big black book.

It was the second night after the culprit's attempted escape. Thelma was missed and searched for everywhere. At last they found her, outside the garret door, throwing over the transom her share of the goodies which she had saved from tea.

That night when court convened and Thelma was charged with attempting to aid the prisoner, her only defense was two tears that gathered in her round blue eyes and fell to the yoke of her dimity frock.

The session of the court was hastily adjourned, with a verdict of "sentence was suspended."

TO PLEASE A WOMAN.

One Chicago woman and a paper of pins which she forgot to buy have given two men something to think about since last Friday afternoon. She was shopping, and had stepped into a photographic-supply house to make her last purchase for the day. While in the store she met a man who lived next door to her and who was also a "camera fiend." They began a discussion of the relative merits of the latest developers and talked their way to the door, where they discovered that a rain was imminent. He had an umbrella and volunteered to escort her to a car.

They walked about half a block, then she glanced up at the number on a door and said: "Oh, by the way, I want to step in here and leave a message for Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith works here and it will save me a trip." So they went in and found that the elevator was being repaired.

"You wait here and I'll find what floor he is on," suggested the friend. So she waited and he climbed the stairs. He asked the first man he met and learned

"THANK YOU," SAID THE VISITOR.

that this man "thought that that firm was on the third floor."

So he made a door-to-door canvass of that floor and finally found the firm's name on a door.

He entered. A man sat at a desk just inside a railing. The visitor approached him and said: "Pardon me, but could you inform me if Mr. Smith is about?"

"I am Mr. Smith," replied the man, peering over the top of his spectacles.

"Thank you," responded the visitor, and wheeling he walked out, closing the door. He went down stairs, looked up and down the hallway—and then up and down the street. But the woman was not to be seen. She had remembered neglecting to purchase a paper of pins to tack down negative films—and she went back to get them, forgetting all about the neighbor and also Mrs. Smith.

Smith thinks often of the man, and every time he does so he is more firmly convinced that the visitor was crazy and that possibly he had a narrow escape. And the man is wondering whether Smith holds the above opinion or not, and is almost sure that he does.

While the woman fails entirely to think of it at all.

TO PREVENT FOREST FIRES.

America Should be as Progressive as Germany—An Awful Loss.

The Boston Transcript makes a suggestion that is worthy of the most serious consideration. Speaking of the forest fires that are raging through five counties of Northern New York, constituting almost a national calamity, inasmuch as 20,000 acres of heavy timber growth have been despoiled, the Transcrips says that this is something concerning which general statistics give us little light. We are informed, approximately, each year, what the fire loss of the country has been. But that information deals only with buildings and their contents, something that the hand of man has produced and the hand of man, aided by the insurance companies, can replace. But the loss by forest fires each year is not even approximately a part of the common stock of knowledge. It will usually run well up into the millions, but that only tells a part of the story. There is no insurance on the forests; and even if there were, it would be valueless with respect to the main point of loss. We are being deprived of that which it takes years—perhaps a century—to reproduce, and in the meantime we are losing the influences of that beneficent part which the forests take in nature's beautiful economy. Here is certainly an object lesson for the new Cornell school of forestry. Fires constitute one of the greatest problems with which we have to deal. It will not answer to say that they cannot be foreseen or prevented. Germany permits no such wholesale ruin in her splendid forests, simply because she employs an effective system of watchfulness and protection. Even under our more elastic form of government, we ought to be able to do in this respect what Germany can do. Indeed, the time is fast approaching when, whatever the cost, we cannot afford not to.

America for the Americans.

"America for the Americans!" shouted the new member. "Down with the foreign tyrants! Down with the English capitalists, who are trying to dictate our foreign policy. Let not the refuse and slime of other nations set foot on our American soil, the proud heritage of our revolutionary sires!"

"Who's that?" queried the stranger in the galleries.

"That," replied the man who always knows, "is Representative O'Halloran of New Dublin."

"And who are those members who are applaudping so vigorously?"

"They are Diefenderfer, Moszckouski and Manderbjelm."—Washington Times.

Literally True.

Irate Boarder—Just look at that thermometer—10° in the shade! And your advertisement called this the coolest spot in the mountains.

Landlord—Waal, it was when the advertisement was written.

Irate Boarder—When was that?

Landlord—Last January.—Harper's Bazar.

Her Comment.

"I did my best to be entertaining," said the young man in a voice of sorrow.

"Did you succeed?"

"I'm afraid not. I recited Hamlet's soliloquy. She looked at me reproachfully for several seconds, and then exclaimed: 'I don't think that's very funny!'"—Washington Star.

A Wealthy Prince.

The hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weimar, who is just engaged to the Duchess Sophia of Oldenburg, will one day be a very rich man. Even if he misses the succession to the throne of the Netherlands, he will inherit with the grand ducal crown of Saxe-Weimar vast estates and a fortune of three millions sterling. For the latter the family are indebted to the prince's grandmother, the Grand Duchess Sophia, who died a very wealthy woman.—Lloyd's Weekly.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

The Sunday School.

LESSON XI. SEPTEMBER 10, 1899.
Encouraging the Builders.
Hag 2:1-9.

Read the Book of Haggai and Isa. 60.
Memory verses: 4, 5.

Golden Text: Be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work: for I am with you.—Hag. 2:4.

1. In the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the Lord by the prophet Haggai, saying,

2. Speak now to Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, governor of Judah, and to Joshua, the son of Josedech, the high priest, and to the residue of the people, saying,

3. Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? and how do ye see it now? is it not in your eyes in comparison of it as nothing?

4. Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord; and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedech, the high priest; and be strong, all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work: for I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts:

5. According to the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt, so my Spirit remaineth among you: fear ye not.

6. For thus saith the Lord of hosts: Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land;

7. And I will shake all nations, and the Desire of all nations shall come; and I will fill this house with glory, saith the Lord of hosts.

8. The silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts.

9. The glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of hosts; and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of hosts.

Illustrative Applications.

In the seventh month, in the one and twentieth day of the month, came the word of the Lord by Haggai the prophet, saying, Speak now to Zerubbabel . . . Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord (Vs. 1-4). Take the example of Haggai. Be you a messenger of encouragement and cheer. Help up instead of dragging further down. In the weighing of gold as the standard of earth's values, and in the weighing of drugs and chemicals on the use of which depends the safety of human lives, there are employed balances so sensitive as to turn at the weight of one fifteen-hundredth part of a grain. Standard balances, which will weigh with unerring accuracy a thousand ounces, are so sensitive as to turn at the impression of the bodily warmth of a man standing near one of their arms. And about us all are souls more delicate and sensitive. The word you speak, the tone you speak it with, will send the balance of a soul downward into gloom or upward into faith, hope, a strong seizure of life's tasks. Oh, be like Haggai! Help up, do not pull down. Be a messenger of cheer. Zerubbabel needs you sorely.

For I am with you, saith the Lord of hosts, according to the word that I covenanted with you when ye came out of Egypt (Vs. 4-5). When with myself, as they were with Zerubbabel, things have been going hard, I have found great heartening and tonic for myself in counting up my allies. Did you ever do it? Setting your hand to the Lord's work, God the Father is your ally, and Christ the Saviour, and the Holy Spirit the Comforter, and God's promises, and God's providence, and good angels, for they are ministering spirits. I have said to myself, "You are not a lonely worker;" as with Elisha beleaguered in Dothan. "they that be with us are more than they that be with them." And as Wordsworth sings, by the vision splendid I have found myself attended. When things go hardly, count up your allies. You will find it mighty strengthening.

For thus saith the Lord of hosts: Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens, and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land (v. 6). The practical truth is, God's power, enlisted for his servants. All history is illustration. Steadily, and in God's little while, though it may seem long to us, the wrong goes down and the right gets wider empire. God's shakings shake loose the grip of evil.

And the desirable things of all nations shall come (v. 7). In a very noble passage, Thomas Starr King says: "What does a man stand for? This is the question that probes the real value attaching to him, because this shows how faithful he has been to the privilege of his humanity, and how much fellowship he has with God. We are not to ask as this world asks, 'How much is a man worth?' to get an answer in dollars; we are not to ask what the grade of his living is, the splendor of his home, the scale of his expenses, as though we would test in that way his essential value." We are "to knock upon the substances of his soul, and find whether he rings hollow, or if the music of some everlasting principle rings out of him." And the promise is that both for the man and the nation the highest ideals, the truest, noblest principles, shall surely get actualized. And there is certainly prophetic reference here to Christ. In him the promise is fulfilled in the utmost way. He is all highest ideals actualized. Even John Stuart Mill must say that the best life for a man is so to live that "Christ can approve his life."

The latter glory of this house shall be greater than the former, saith the Lord of hosts (v. 9). When Christ stood in this second temple, improved as it was by Herod, he gave it more glory than had the first temple with all its gleaming of shekinah. The best and truest glory for you is to make your heart the veritable temple of the indwelling of Christ. Before that all other glory pales,—for the now, and for the great hereafter.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

"Only Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves also, if you would have them strong. The blood is the feeder and sustainer of the whole nervous system. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed. Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

BRILLIANTS.

Love, thou hast stricken me
And brought me to my knee,
With heart uplifted I
Made mock at thee, and, lo!
The bending of thy bow
And I a captive lie!

And to the captive's doom
Of horror and of gloom
Thine anger sentenced me,
And stretched me on thy rack
Till tears have purged, alack!
My poor contempt of thee.
—St. Paul's.

A pride there is of rank, a pride of birth,
A pride of learning and a pride of purse;
A London pride; in short, there be on earth
A host of prides, some better and some worse;
But of all prides, since Lucifer's attaint,
The proudest swells a self-elected saint.
—Hood.

A little rule, a little sway,
A sunbeam in a winter's day,
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the cradle and the grave.
—Dyer.

Only a touch, a whisper
I said, would banish unrest;
Only a glance from the eyes I love
Will make my life so blest.
And I heeded not there that the sun
shone fair,
And the wind came out of the west.

Only the old-time music
Of songs that my spirit caught,
Only a vanished presence,
Only a loving thought.
And I failed to hear the music nea.,
With which the air was fraught.
—Lilian Whiting.

If Time be heavy on your hands,
Are there no beggars at your gate,
Nor any poor about your lands?
Oh, teach the orphan boy to read,
Or teach the orphan girl to sew,
Pray heaven for a human heart,
And let the foolish yeoman go.
—Tennyson.

EYES OF GREAT LEADERS

PENETRATING GLANCES GIVEN BY THE FIRST MEN OF EUROPE.

Optical Comparison of the Kaiser, Kitchener, Rhodes, Chamberlain and Others.

The eye as indicating a man's mental powers has been receiving a great deal of attention lately. It is a fact that all the great men of recent times have been endowed with what is called the "magnetic eye."

"The penetrative eye" is invariably a characteristic of the man born to exercise immense influence over his fellows.

MR. RHODES' EYE.

Look where you will among the ranks of modern men who wield great power one feature of their personality impresses the beholder above all others—the bright, keen, generally "knowing" eye that, with a glance, reckons one to the last gramme of merit and seems to pierce one's very thoughts.

You can't bamboozle an eye like that; you can't throw figurative dust in it with brag or "bounce." It would just look at you and its X-rays would penetrate the cloak of sham and show you in your true worth.

Such an eye is possessed by Mr. Rhodes. "But let me look at him," he

LORD KITCHENER'S EYE.

once remarked of an influentially backed applicant for an appointment under him. Mr. Rhodes trusts his eye where he would doubt the word of potentates.

Lord Kitchener has an eye as keen as his own sword blade. A young subaltern known to the writer once had occasion to particularly notice that eye, "and I'd rather face the flash of guns than go through the experience again," the culprit declared.

Everybody has heard of Mr. Chamberlain's eye—and his eyeglass. There is something very "deep" and mysterious in the appearance of that famous right optic. A clever man, indeed, is he who could fathom Mr. Chamberlain's meaning by studying his eyes. In his case

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EYE.

they are "them windows of the soul"—he never allows them to "give him away" to that extent. But when occasion requires that same eye can flash in a way that is positively disconcerting. A radical M. P. had a rather lively encounter with Mr. Chamberlain in the early part of the present session and in telling the story this radical M. P.—who is of a rather timorous disposition—declared that "Chamberlain's glance of indignation fairly bit me." This is an elo-

THE KAISER'S EYE.

quent tribute to the Birmingham member's eye power.

A writer tells how on one occasion he saw the kaiser riding at the head of his favorite and magnificent guards along the Unter den Linden, Berlin. The emperor's face was a study. Hard, remorseless, terribly determined. It was a face that one could never forget. And the eyes—those wonderful eyes—glittered in it like burnished steel. He would be a brave man who dared to say "No" to the kaiser.

PECULIARITIES IN SIGHT.

Nearly Everyone Sees Better With One Eye Than With the Other.

A Chicago oculist, who has made a close study of the visual organs of his patients, has come to the conclusion that most people are right or left-sighted, as they are right or left-handed. He now regards it as an established fact that we all use one eye—the right or left—in preference when looking through a glass or taking aim with a gun. If we do not perceive this ourselves oculist and opticians remark it. The ignorance of most people on this subject is illustrated by their buying glasses at the optician's without taking account of any difference between the eyes. Thus only one of the eyes is helped, while the other one, being less called into exercise, becomes less and less useful after it has its power, as a tool rusts when not in use.

Yet both our eyes are needed to see well. It becomes, therefore, highly important to observe how the child uses its eyes in order to correct those habits which tend to injury of the sight as well as the health. Children in writing rarely fail to give the head an inclination by which the eyes are placed at unequal distances from the paper. They are also apt to incline their head too far and acquire the habit of bringing it too near, as when they try to accommodate themselves to a feeble light. Not sufficient attention is given to these matters, especially when we consider the consequences of such habits in mature age.

A large proportion of our defects originate in want of proper care during childhood. We do wrong to subject wonderful tools as our senses when we do not give them the education they need. It is not surprising that parents who are so particular about the way their children hold their spoon or fork pay so little attention to the way they use their eyes.—Chicago Chronicle.

A WOMAN IN KOKOMO
has discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause, or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhœa, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc. A box of this wonderful medicine will be mailed free to any sufferer who addresses Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 113, Kokomo, Ind.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 747 First National Bank Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

PATENTS.

Patents Advice as to patent ability and inventors' Guide free. Mention BLADE. A. S. Pattison, 625 F St., Wash., D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. Peace Mfg. Co., Station H, Cincinnati, O.

MANUFACTURER Wants man with horse, wagon and $100 cash. Three goods with fortune; nine months' season; no peddling; large profits. Samples for stamp. P. R. SAYMAN, St. Louis, Mo.

MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE to sell Sash Locks and Door Holders. Sample Sash Lock free for two cent stamp. Immense seller; better than weights; burglar proof. $10 a day. Address at once, BROBARD & CO., Dept. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.

8000 BICYCLES Overstock Must Be Closed Out. STANDARD '99 MODELS guaranteed, $9.75 to $16. Many makers of second hand wheels good as new, $5 to $10. Great Factory clearing sale. We will ship anywhere on approval without a cent in advance. EARN a BICYCLE by helping us advertise a few of our latest introductions. Write at once for our special offer. FREE. We want one Rider Agent in each town. CYCLE CO. of Chicago, Dept. A 52, CHICAGO.

B. M. MEAD & PRENTISS, Chicago, Ill.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

PILES ELECTROBOLE gives instant relief. Final cure in a few days. Is painless, never returns, no purge, no salve, no knife. Remedy mailed Free. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 690, New York, N. Y.

LADIES! My Monthly Regulator NEVER FAILS. Box FREE. Mrs. S. SOWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

LOGAN'S TANSY PILLS
Never fail in promptly relieving female disorders. Price by mail $1.50. Logan Medicine Co., Chicago. Antiseptic Wash destroys all germs, cures all female discharges and is an absolute preventative of disease. By mail or express, $1.00 per bottle, prepaid. Complete Specialty Co., 1113 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL."
TARRANT'S Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba, the TASTELESS, CERTAIN and SAFE cure for unnatural or infectious discharges from urinary organs, current weakness, etc. Sold by druggists, $1 a case or structure. At druggists, $1, or by mail in sealed packages, $1.25, from TARRANT & Co., 278 Greenwich st., N. Y.

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WILL TAKE THE FIELD.

Buller to Command the British Troops in Case of War.

An enthusiastic farewell was given Lieutenant General Sir Frederick Walker, of London, who sailed for Cape Town to relieve General Sir William Francis Butler. It is understood that Lieutenant General Sir Redivers Buller will be given command of the forces in the field and on the frontier. General Butler, asked for recall from South Africa and his removal is no way a rebuke of the expressions of sympathy he is said to have toward the Boers.

Sir Redivers Buller has fought in every war that England has had since 1850. His service began practically with the war in China. He was in the Red River

GENERAL SIR REDIVERS BULLER.

expedition of 1870, in Ashanti and the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Under Wolsley he served in the Soudan expeditions of 1884-85 and the Zulu war of 1879. Sir Buller was given the Victoria cross for rescuing Captain C. D'Arcy in the disastrous retreat in the Matabele campaign. He succeeded to the Aldershot command last October.

Out of Conditions.

"Of

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1899.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 161,000

SEPTEMBER SUBSCRIBERS.

A few days since we mailed to each subscriber whose time expires in September a proposition for renewal that should bring us, before October 1st, not only a renewal of each and every one, but also many thousand new subscribers. A similar proposition to August subscribers brought us about four times as many names as expired, notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the year. September being a more favorable month, we should have a larger proportion of increase. In some respects our September offer is more favorable than the one we made for August. The announcement we shall make next week of the premium awards for clubs will indicate that it does not take a large club to win a watch, and should encourage clubs from all localities. The wave of prosperity has by this time reached the homes of the great army of Blade readers, and everybody will want The Blade during the coming Presidential campaign. We therefore predict more readers for The Blade during 1900 than any other newspaper in this country will have. During the past year we have had from 160,000 to 175,000 yearly subscribers—more than a half million readers. We believe more than one million different people will regularly read The Blade next year.

All September subscribers who have missed getting the special proposition mailed them, will please at once drop us a postal for a duplicate. Bear in mind this special proposition must be accepted during September, and will not be offered you again. If you drop out now, you will want The Blade next year, at our regular price. Save while you can.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

There is nothing obscure about the platform adopted yesterday by the Republicans of Pennsylvania. Every plank clearly tells its own story. There is no attempt at evasion. It declares for the maintenance of the gold standard, renews allegiance to the policy of protection, recognizes the wisdom of the policy of the President in the management of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico, "and we promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, in order that the supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our army and navy may be maintained." Another plank heartily endorses the policy of industrial, commercial and national expansion.

The loyal Republicans of Pennsylvania always strike straight for the mark. They do not resort to subterfuge. Last year on a clean-cut Republican platform they elected their state ticket by majorities reaching as high as 166,000.

That state is the second in the Union. It is a great manufacturing commonwealth. The Republicans recognize the prosperity which has come to the state because of the policy of the administration. They want the same policy continued and the very first plank in the platform is as follows:

We congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries, and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be President of the United States. The Republican party has been in control of the national government for little more than two years, and during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active and remunerative, labor is employed at good and increasing wages, capital has ample field for investment, and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican policy adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, administrative ability, far-reaching diplomacy and broad-minded statesmanship of our patriotic President. We firmly support and fully indorse his administration, and place on record the wish of Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be nominated to lead our hosts to victory in the campaign of 1900, and to this end we recommend the election of delegates who will give his candidacy earnest and vigorous support in the next national convention.

Throughout, the platform is a model for other conventions, and its declarations will be ratified at the polls in November by an old-fashioned Pennsylvania Republican majority.

THE NATION'S PENSION BILL.

According to the auditor of the Interior department the expenditure on pension account for the fiscal year closing in June was $173,598,233. This is a large sum, larger than for the year which preceded it, but it is money which is paid freely. While it is true that there are those who are receiving pensions who are not entitled to them under the law yet the great bulk of the money has been earned by the men who went to the defense of their country in time of need. Where these men have answered to the call of the Great Commander the money goes to their widows and orphans.

This large sum of money has a great material value and while the people give it almost every dollar returns to the people, enriching every avenue of trade. It has a moral as well as a material value, for it represents in a small measure the gratitude with which the nation holds those who answered to its call in time of need.

The American people will never complain of the large sum paid annually in pensions to those who deserve the recognition.

San Domingo residents are talking annexation to the United States. It is wonderful how every dinky country hints for protection from your Uncle Samuel.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

President McKinley, in his address at Ocean Grove, N. J., stated briefly the policy of the executive branch of the national government with regard to the Philippines. His utterance is as follows:

Peace first; then, with charity for all, establish a government of law and order protecting life and property and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the Stars and Stripes.

In other words, the President simply states what he deems to be his duty, as chief executive of the nation. It is, to put down the insurrection against the authority of the United States, giving the inhabitants of the islands the blessings of American liberty and American law.

There is no reference to the future form of government for the Philippines. The reason for this omission is that the President has not the authority to establish a permanent form of government. Under the constitution, that power belongs to Congress alone. Mr. McKinley will not speak for the coming Congress, for he can not tell what particular form of government it will formulate. His utterance goes to the full length of the Presidential prerogative in the matter.

TREATIES WITH "SUBJECTS."

That rabid anti-expansion sheet, the New York Evening Post, grows excited over the report that Gen. Bates has been making a treaty with the sultan of Sulu. It ejaculates:

This is a new business for the United States—to make a "treaty" with one of its own subjects.

Is it, though?

The Post should read up a little on United States history. Right here in Ohio, the United States government has made several treaties with its own subjects—the Indian tribes. The treaty of Greenville is perhaps the most noted.

We have made treaties with our own subjects ever since we were a government, and the end is not yet. We permitted the Indians to preserve their own systems of government, their own religion, their own marriage customs.

In the treaty which Gen. Bates has been making with the sultan of Sulu, but which has not yet been accepted as a finality by Gen. Otis, the commander-in-chief, the same ground is covered as in treaties with the Indian tribes.

There is nothing new in the matter. It is the practice of all nations having inferior or barbaric peoples within their territory. It is neither the duty nor the right of the United States to interfere with the religious belief of the people under its jurisdiction. The first thing to do is to arrange for the maintenance of peace. The work of bringing the Moros to a higher plane of civilization will be slow, as it is always, and the development of industry and commerce, and the contact of a superior civilization, are the best means by which it can accomplished.

THE TRUST CONFERENCE.

Next month a conference to consider the matter of trusts and trade combinations is to be held in Chicago, under the auspices of the Civic Federation of that city. Delegates have been appointed by the governors of most of the states, and, as a rule, these gentlemen are notable as students of commercial and economic questions. The discussions will undoubtedly throw considerable light upon the trust question, and give the people some new ideas on the whole matter.

The Civic Federation is energetically at work collecting information bearing upon the subject. It has sent out 20,000 blanks, to officials of trusts, wholesale merchants, labor organizations, contractors, lawyers, bankers and political economists, asking for facts and opinions upon all matters connected with industrial and trade combinations. The Blade has been favored with a bunch of these blanks, and we reproduce some of the questions which are asked of the officials of trusts:

How many organizations were included in your combination?
What was their aggregate capital?
What is your capital now?
What, if any, fixed rate of dividend is to be paid on this?
What is the present number of your stockholders? If possible also please give the number of shareholders in the individual companies before consolidation, the object being to find out to what extent the organization of great industrial combination tends either to concentrate or to diffuse wealth.
What has been the effect of the consolidation on the prices of the articles manufactured?

Supposing, as is generally believed, that prices are higher in the United States today than they were a year or two ago, to what extend do you attribute such increase to the formation of trusts or combinations, and to what extent is it due to general change of business conditions or to other causes?

Can you give any comparisons showing the course of prices of trust-made goods and of goods under which no trust exists, to show whether either class has been subject to changes which have not affected the other?

The value of the replies, or of those received, will depend upon their truthfulness. It is hardly to be supposed that the officials of any combination which, is really hurtful to the people will voluntarily give the information asked for, or throw any light upon their own preying upon the public.

Nevertheless, the proceedings of the conference will be helpful in a great degree, for they will tend to take this important economic question out of the hands of political demagogues, and clear up many popular misunderstandings.

EXPANSION AND PROGRESS.

The calamity howler has disappeared from business circles. Neither is he to be found in the ranks of the workingmen. Both classes are too busy to waste time in talking of free trade, or free silver, or the "mismanagement" of the Santiago campaign, or the Philippine war. There may be a few street-corner croakers, men who are too lazy to work, but there are not enough of them to count.

Meanwhile commerce increases in volume by leaps and bounds. "The west is buying everything, from pianos to shawl-straps," says Mr. Depew. Trade expansion is going hand in hand with territorial expansion, in spite of Bryan and the "aunties." The business activity which conservative men a year ago feared was but sporadic, is now admittedly universal, with every indication of permanence. The man who does not "push things", now, with the opportunities at hand on every side, is negligent, and deserves ill-luck. He can not stop the universal progress, though he may fail to take the share of it ready to his hand.

Those first families of Kentucky who shoot each other for pastime, will have to work overtime if they desire to keep in the public eye. There is a red-hot political campaign on in that state.

Eastern shirt factories will combine under one management. Now is the time for the paragrapher to unbosom particulars of a tale about a trust.

THE OHIO SITUATION.

Ohio Republicans can be merely interested spectators of the terrific battle now being waged among the Democrats. It makes little difference to Republicans which faction wins at Zanesville next week. The contest is of such a nature as to weaken the already disorganized Democratic party. The man who secures the Democratic nomination is marked for slaughter. Not only will he be the candidate of a party which is in a hopeless minority, but he will go into the campaign with his own party so divided that it cannot be brought together.

The Democratic platform is certain to be an element of weakness. The inevitable endorsement of the Chicago platform of 1896 will in itself be a millstone sufficient to sink it. The endorsement of Bryan and free silver will doom the best disciplined organization in this state. The voters of Ohio have repudiated both, and they stand ready to do so again in a most emphatic manner. If the Democrats oppose the war in the Philippines, as they are sure to do, it will simply make their defeat all the more overwhelming. The voters of Ohio can be counted on to stand by the flag, and the colors which Dewey flung to the breeze in Manila bay will never be hauled down by their consent.

Ohio Republicans never entered upon a campaign under more favorable circumstances. Their platform is progressive, patriotic and sincere. The principles they advocate have brought unparalleled prosperity to the whole country. They believe in maintaining the flag over every foot of acquired territory until a stable government can be set up; they believe in an honest dollar and a chance to earn it, and they believe in good government and order everywhere.

Ohio Republicans, without faction and without division, are loyal to Judge Nash. He embodies the principles of the party, and he commands its support and confidence. There is no disaffection. Factional clamor has disappeared. The universal determintion is to elect the whole ticket by an unprecedented majority. The stars in their courses will fight the battle of the Republican party this year. Capital is receiving good returns on investments, and labor is busy at remunerative wages in every shop and factory and on every farm.

The conditions were never more favorable for a decisive Republican victory.

GOVERNMENT FOR CUBA.

One of the most important subjects of President McKinley's message to congress next December will be a definite plan for the government of Cuba; and that body will be asked to give whatever legislative authority is needful to enable it to be put into operation.

The plan which has been elaborated for the island gives to Cuba precisely the status of a territory of the United States, after congress has passed an enabling act admitting such territory to statehood, pending the submission of the constitution to the people. But it must not be understood that the President contemplates the annexation of the island. The status thus given will be maintained until such time as the entire control of the island can be safely left in the hands of the Cuban people. The following points are embraced in the President's plan, according to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune:

A civil governor for the island of Cuba who will be vested with the veto power.

Legislative bodies composed entirely of natives, their enactments to be subject to the approval of the governor.

Military occupation of Cuba by the forces of this government to be reduced to a minimum.

All municipal offices, including the postoffices and customs bureaus, to be filled by natives.

The appointment of a chief justice to whom appeals can be made.

The governor and chief justice to virtually constitute a de facto government.

This is essentially a "home rule" government. The part of the United States is supervisory, leaving the real power in Cuban hands. If congress gives the necessary authority to carry it out, it will afford a safe and stable government until such time as the Cubans have shown their capacity for complete self-government, as contemplated by the resolutions of congress, under which this government is pledged to turn the island over into the hands of its people.

Only a sufficient American military force to preserve the island from outlawry and brigandage will be left in the island. The adoption of this plan will be a renewed evidence to the Cubans of the good faith of this government; and it will, at the same time, give them an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to govern themselves.

The difficulty of the situation in Cuba is this: The more intelligent and consequently the property-owning class of the inhabitants, fear to have the power of the United States entirely withdrawn. They fear the hatred of the Cubans for the Spaniards will create a civil war as soon as the United States forces are withdrawn. The Cubans themselves have a natural and proper desire for complete independence as speedily as possible.

This the United States proposes to give as soon as it is deemed safe. Should civil war break out, we would be morally bound to intervene and restore order. This shows the need of deliberate and careful action. Our occupation insures peace and stability, and under it the island is slowly recovering from the terrible havoc of the war, which reduced much of its area to a wilderness. Under our supervision the natives are furnished with seeds, agricultural implements, and other means with which to earn their livelihood. Public works are being constructed, and there is a general improvement in the condition of the island. The future alone can tell when it will be safe to withdraw our control, and turn the Pearl of the Antilles over to her own people.

NOT AFRAID OF EXPANSION.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has returned to Washington from an extended trip through the west, even reaching many points on the Pacific slope. What he has to say is not pleasing to the aunties and partisan Democrats, but he tells what every sensible man expects to hear, and that is that the great west is in favor of expansion, and opposed to any backward step in the Philippines. He found in talking with all classes of people that the sentiment is universal in that section in favor of keeping the Philippines. This only goes to show that the Republican party need have no fear of the Democratic cry against imperialism. That cry will be met by the wisdom and patriotism of the American people.

Gen. Charles King

To Write a Story of Army Life for The Blade.

While we are waiting for the manuscript of the American novel we have announced, we have concluded arrangements whereby we will begin, in the Weekly Blade next week, an exciting story of American army life in the Philippines, by an author who was himself on the firing line.

General Charles King has written a number of stories which were well received by the American reading public. When the recent war began, he, as an officer of the regular army, was sent to the Philippines, and commanded a brigade on the firing line. After about a year's hard service, his health broke down, and he has had to come home. Now he has written a story of army life as he himself had just experienced it under the entirely new conditions of warfare in a far-off land.

The opportunity was unique, for there was no other practiced story-writer besides General King in the fighting at Manila. This has inspired him, as he has written a strong and interesting story. It is called

"Found in the Philippines."

It has unusual variety, individuality and attraction in its characters; and it portrays army life in the midst of actual war, much of its action falling in the Philippines. The story opens in San Francisco, amid all the rush and excitement of assembling large bodies of troops and an immense supply of stores for the Philippine campaign. It moves swiftly, the incidents following each other in quick succession, and there is a complication of characters and events as dramatic and absorbing as war itself. It is, and will remain, THE novel of the Philippine war.

It begins next week, and will contain about twelve installments, each illustrated.

Don't fail to call the attention of your friends to this new and attractive feature of the Blade. It alone is worth more than a year's subscription to the paper.

PUSH EXPORT TRADE.

The tremendous expansion of our export trade has roused our wide-awake manufacturers as nothing else would to the crying need of catering to the tastes and wishes of possible customers in other countries. They should direct their attention to the Central and South American republics. Though they sell to us largely, they do not buy in a corresponding degree. They go to Europe for goods that we are able to furnish.

Argentina sells her wool and hides to us, but buys only 7 per cent of her imports in the United States. We are Brazil's best customer, but she buys only 12 per cent of her imports from us. Central America buys of us only 37 per cent of her imports, Colombia 33 per cent, and Venezuela only 27. Why does this condition exist?

One of the reasons is that our manufacturers do not make their goods in the styles and qualities demanded by the people of those countries. Their merchants naturally buy of those who thus cater intelligently to their trade. More than this, we have not frequent, regular and rapid steamer communication with the ports of these countries, and all exchanges go through European banks, instead of through our own.

Regular steamer lines, carrying mail also, are needed to develop this trade fully. At present the commerce is not sufficient to make such lines pay. But when England or Germany or France has a new trade field to develop, she does not wait until a steamer line would pay before establishing it. She grants a mail subsidy; that is, she pays the steamer line a good round sum for carrying the mails regularly and frequently. With prompt mail and freight facilities, trade is soon built up. And we must do the same thing if we desire to compete with these countries. Then our manufacturers will find it easy to push their trade, if they will endeavor to study the wants of their new patrons.

But so soon as an effort is made in Congress to promote commerce by mail subsidies, the demagogues jump up and bray like donkeys, as they are. Such projects are denounced as robbery. Yet the opposition does not consider that we are doing the same thing at home in our mail system. The carrying of the mails on the "star routes" costs vastly more than the revenue received. But it is money well spent. Mail subsidies would be quite as business-like and justifiable. No wonder the South Americans trade in Europe instead of here.

AMERICA'S CUP CONTESTANTS.

The Shamrock is lying in New York bay, and there is an increasing interest in the outcome of the America's cup races, which will be sailed early in October. Both the Shamrock and the Columbia are the latest and highest products of the naval designer's art, and the question to be answered by the outcome of the race is whether American designers have kept ahead of their British rivals, or have allowed the latter to surpass them.

On both sides, the designers have not only been working on the form of the hull, but in the direction of lightening yachts as much as possible, consistent with not too great a sacrifice of strength. Both the defender and the contestant will have steel masts, booms and gaffs; and if these approve themselves in the race, steel spars for racing yachts will be a fixity. The breaking of the steel mast of the Columbia on one of her trial spins shows that there may be danger in the effort to combine lightness with strength by the use of steel spars. Let us hope that no accident of this sort will occur during the cup races.

The persistence of English builders in endeavoring to capture the cup is admirable. Sir Thomas Lipton has the good will of every American sportsman, and we all wish him all kinds of good luck except in the matter of winning the America's trophy.

LAURELS FOR AMERICAN SAILORS.

American sailors can sail. Captain Davis showed the famous Captain Jarvis a few tricks in the Toronto races for the Toledo cup. Captain Jarvis has been looked upon as the best amateur navigator on fresh waters. Now Captain Davis, of the Genessee, is the recognized skipper.

When the international races were held off Toledo three years ago the men who handled the American boat were unmercifully criticised for unskillfulness. Captain Davis and his crew have won back the lost laurels. The races between the two fast craft depended almost wholly on generalship, so evenly matched were the boats. The Toledo cup will now be the proud possession of American Corinthians. And Columbia will do just as well in her race against Shamrock.

By the way, what has become of one Hazen S. Pingree?

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

War Canards.

The story that comes from Manila via San Francisco representing a revival of hope among the Filipinos, and the declaration that in Manila the war is no longer regarded as a matter of weeks and months, but of years, recalls much similar talk that was current during the campaign in Cuba, and which was kept up until the very hour of victory.

The report that the Filipinos will resume the war in the autumn with fresh spirit and an augmented stock of ammunition may be taken with proper allowance. Here again a reminder of the strength and valor that was claimed for the Spaniards in Cuba may serve to guide the opinion of the public in regard to the war in the Orient. It has been proven in every engagement in the Philippines that the Americans put the insurgents to flight without formidable resistance. It must be confessed that there has been a failure to hold the positions gained, and thus the area which should be in the hands of the Americans to-day has been greatly lessened. This may have been due to a scarcity of troops, but that is a limitation that must not continue. It is one of the relics of Algerism which Secretary Root is expected to abolish, even at the cost of causing General Otis the pain which comes from wounded pride.

The United tSates possesses the power to conquer and hold the Philippines. The great majority of the people are believed to be favorable to that policy, but they desire that it shall be prosecuted with dispatch and vigor, and that, in the future, it shall not be necessary for the United States troops to perform the same work twice or three times.

Seeking New Issues.

The opponents of the Republican party may well hesitate in determining the issues upon which they will make the fight this fall. The calamity howl of 1896 will not do campaign service when on every hand we see the evicence of prosperity. The mills and factories are operating over-time, the farmers have been blessed with bounteous crops, the capitalist is eager to invest his money and the laboring man finds employment comparatively easily. It is realized on every hand that any issue presented to the people this fall will have to overcome all of these before it can hope for success. The practical American is not to be deceived by the creation of fictitious campaign cries. He realizes the condition into which the country fell through the passage of the Democratic Wilson bill and the efforts to create a fifty-cent dollar, from which condition it was rescued by a Republican administration. A hue and a cry will not turn attention from these facts. Practical minded voters are not ready to jeopardize the present era of prosperity by hearkening to the men who once led them to the darkest days in the nation's history. The Democratic ass may endeavor to conceal himself in the lion's skin, but he can not disguise the bray.

The Cut in Sugar.

The demand for sugar has been so great in the United States for some time that the Sugar Trust and its competitors have not been obliged to reduce the price in order to keep their refining plants steadily at work. This led to the conclusion that a truce had been entered upon, and that the war of prices was over—especially as the quotations were at a level which was known to afford no more than a fair profit to all concerned. But last week brought a sudden fall in the prices of refined sugars, by both the Trust and its competitors, and the war is on again. It was the result of a quiet cut by the independent refiners, who now have the aid of an association of retail grocers throughout the East. The cut was made to obtain the trade of this association to sell the product of their new refineries. It can not be told whether this cut means a renewal of the war indefinitely, or whether it is merely a skirmish.

Colored Volunteers.

The determination of the war department to raise a regiment of colored volunteers for the Philippine service is a commendable one. The black heroes of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regulars made a record in the Santiago campaign of which the colored race may well be proud. The men proved that, under trained white officers, they make most efficient soldiers. They can stand the Philippine climate better than white men, and they behave with most admirable courage under fire. The black soldier takes great pride in his regiment and its record, and a regiment of colored troops will give a good account of itself in the closing campaign against the Filipino rebels, which will open as soon as the rains are over.

Centenary of Washington's Death.

On December 14 next, the people of the United States will commemorate the last historic centennial of the nineteenth century. It will be one hundred years on that day since the death of George Washington. Already the arrangements are completed for the centenary services at the tomb of the Father of his Country, at Mt. Vernon. A dignified and impressive commemoration will then be held under the auspices of the Masonic order, of which Washington was an honored member. However, the day's observances should not be confined to that sacred spot. The anniversary of Washington's death should be generally commemorated by the American people. The President might with propriety issue a proclamation calling upon the governors of the states to exercise their authority to declare it a holiday, and to enjoin upon the people its proper observance.

No More Pay for Cubans.

The determination of Gen. Brooke to pay out no more money on supplementary rolls to Cuban soldiers will be commended by every man in the United States who has kept himself informed of the facts. The honest effort of the United States to pay out three million dollars to bona fide Cuban soldiers brought out a horde of thieves, cheats and frauds, and made one wonder if there were really more than a handful of Cubans who were properly enlisted, or who did their duty as soldiers in the insurrectionary army. To accept supplementary rolls would be to encourage fraud on a still larger scale than before.

The Shipping Bill.

The shipping bill, introduced simultaneously in the house last year by Representative Payne, and in the senate by Mr. Hanna, was prepared in order to give American vessels, built and owned in the United States and manned by American seamen, a fair chance to compete with foreign vessels in our own ocean-carrying trade. It was not passed because of the junta of "little" Americans, who inexplicably fear to have us become as great a trading nation as we are a naval power. We pay out $182,000,000 every year to foreign ships for carrying our commerce upon the high seas. The effect of the delay was simply to postpone the revival of our merchant marine. The Congress which meets next December should see to it that this measure is promptly passed.

The Haytian Revolution.

The revolutionary movement inaugurated by the sympathizers with "General" Jiminez in the so-called republic of Santo Domingo appears to be gaining ground. Whether Jiminez would prove a better ruler than those which have cursed the island for many years cannot be told. The rule has been that one tyrant was simply replaced by another, and the people of the black republic were not benefited. The tendency to revolution, to escape tyranny, is so strong that each new president has to resort to military force to maintain himself. If Jiminez has the common sense, when he attains power, as he seems likely to do, to restore constitutional government, and give the people a chance to elect a successor to him at the proper time, his usurpation may prove a blessing to the Haytians. Probably he s no better than his predecessors, however.

Guerin's Siege.

The siege of M. Guerin must amuse the Parisians. In the opinion of many the government is showing great weakness in neglecting vigorous measures and permitting a wrong-doer to escape arrest by locking himself in a semi-public building. As a matter of fact the government is setting an excellent example of respect for civil law and the rights of citizens to be secure in their houses. The government has recognized the principle of English law that a man's house is his castle, a principle that is too often neglected on this side the ocean. By an extreme exercise of authority the government might batter down the house and secure the prisoner. But in due time he will be obliged to surrender or permit service, even if the watch is withdrawn from the premises. Time is not of consequence to the government, but it may not now deem it best to withdraw the watch for fear of a false interpretation of the act as a surrender to M. Guerin. The French seem to have queer ideas of government and such agitators as Guerin.

Bertillon's Funny Evidence.

We do not wonder that the audience at the Rennes court martial laughed at M. Bertillon's alleged demonstration that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. People always laugh whenever there is too great a discrepancy between the means employed and the object to be attained, such as the use of a Krupp gun to kill a mosquito or a metaphysical theory to explain why chickens prefer meal to sand as a steady diet. The comparison of the writing of one document with that of another and the indication of the likenesses and differences are simple matters that can be brought within the comprehension of minds of no great grasp and penetration. If the likenesses are more or less numerous than the differences, the fact can be easily stated. But when these simple matters are clothed in an incomprehensible jargon, made still more incomprehensible by the introduction of some mathematical theory, then we have something that has all the earmarks of a whimsical joke, such as M. Bertillon inflicted upon the court martial.

It is not within our power to explain his proof that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. The despatches describing his testimony do not make it clear; and as we are not gifted with the ability to deduce something from nothing, we must limit our comments to an expression of the suspicion that an abstruse explanation always arouses, to a belief that the simple story of M. Gobert, the Bank of France expert, who holds that the bordereau was not written by Dreyfus, is trustworthy, and to an explanation of the importance attached to the testimony of M. Bertillon. It should be remembered that M. Bertillon is not a handwriting expert at all; he is an expert only in the measurement of criminals. In the field that he has cultivated, he is pre-eminent and has a great reputation. As the only evidence against Dreyfus of any consequence is the bordereau, the generals and their sympathizers are turning heaven and earth to prove that he and not Esterhazy wrote it. To this end they are availing themselves of the reputation of M. Bertillon. But the effect that his testimony had on the court and audience shows that it does not have the value that has been attaching to it. If he proved anything, he proved, as M. Labori said, that the bordereau was a forgery, but he did not prove that Dreyfus was the forger.

There is another reason for believing that this testimony will have no great weight with unprejudiced people. It is the fact that Esterhazy has confessed that he wrote the bordereau and that the court of cassation has expressed the opinion, based upon a careful examination of all the evidence in the case, that he wrote it. To be sure, Esterhazy has proved himself a great liar. Little importance is to be attached to what he says. But when the highest court in France finds that the writing of the bordereau resembles his writing much more closely than it does that of Dreyfus; when it points out that the document was written on a special kind of paper, not to be easily had, that Esterhazy used; when it points out still further evidence of the innocence of Dreyfus and the guilt of Esterhazy, we are forced to repudiate with no misgivings the contrary opinion of M. Bertillon, especially when that opinion has a basis that few people understand, or can, upon his own admission, understand.

Business Situation.

The underlying features of the situation are still of a most promising character. The few changes that have taken place lately have been for the better, and the result of this is that the feeling of confidence in the future is gaining strength daily. It is an exceedingly difficult matter to convince any one at all informed as to prevailing conditions that the culminating point in the present advancing movement of business has yet been reached.

The easing up of the money market has taken away the last prop upon which the croakers depended for support. There is no longer any apprehension felt in regard to this matter, borrowers and lenders alike being now pretty well satisfied that nothing approaching a tight market can be brought about. The West is abundantly supplied with funds and apparently able to provide for the moving of the crops this fall without any great amount of assistance from the Eastern financial centers. Furthermore, the present condition of the foreign exchange markets makes it certain that any important advance in interest rates in this country would at once start a gold-importing movement of considerable proportions.

The Grain Situation.

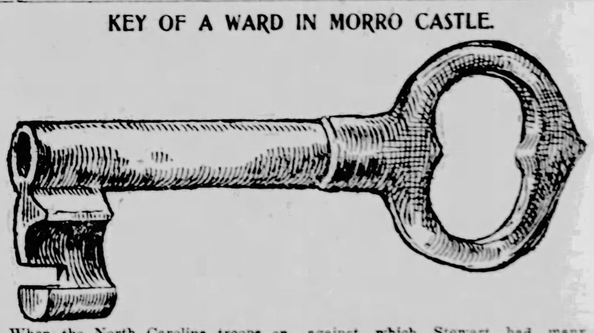
Activity characterized last week's speculative business in grain, and the volume of dealings in provisions was quite up to the average. Prices did not vary much from those prevailing at the close of the previous week. Estimates of the amount of wheat raised this year displayed a tendency to agree upon a crop of about 525,000,000 bushels. Almost equal concurrence in the requirements of the importing countries was shown in the estimates of foreign statisticians which did not vary much from 345,000,000 bushels. Of that total they calculate 220,000,000 bushels will be needed from this country, or a weekly supply throughout the season of about 4,150,000 bushels. Allowing for the surplus left over from the previous season's most abundant crop, the indications are there is less wheat this year than last year by at least 700,000,000 bushels to supply equal requirements. If these calculations prove approximately correct prices should rule higher this year than last.

The corn crop still gladdens the hearts of its cultivators by its splendid promise, and two weeks more of favorable weather should put the bulk of it beyond harm's reach. The deficiencies of last season's corn crop are beginning to be demonstrated to the discomfiture of a party in the market that sold for delivery at an earlier date than new crop supplies can be available.

NEW BRITISH COMMANDER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

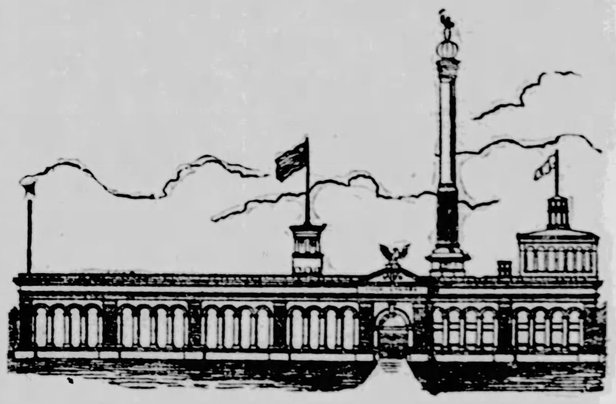
Lieutenant General Sir F. W. E. F. Forstier-Walker, who has just left England for South Africa to relieve General Butler, has the distinction of being the youngest lieutenant general on the effective list and is not yet 54 years old. He is a Scots Guardsman, having joined that regiment as an ensign in 1862 and left it a lieutenant colonel in 1886. His main foreign and war service has been in South Africa, where he was for several years assistant military secretary. He served in the Kaffir war of 1878, for which he received the C. B., and his conduct also earned him mention in the dispatches. During the Zulu war of 1879 he was the principal staff officer of No. 1 column, was present at the action of Inyeyane, and formed one of the force shut up in Ekowe. After the relief he served on the line of communication, and was in command of Fort Pearson and the lower Tugela district. He next accompanied the Buchuanaland expedition, 1884-85, in the capacity of assistant adjutant and quartermaster general, and for his services therein received the C. M. G. He commanded in Egypt from 1890 to 1895, and is now in command of the western district. His promotion to K. C. B. came to him in 1894.

KEY OF A WARD IN MORRO CASTLE.



When the North Carolina troops entered Havana on that never to be forgotten January 1, 1899, no soldier stepped higher or wore a look that boded more ill for the Spaniard caught at something naughty than Robert S. Stewart, first lieutenant of the company recruited mainly from the Asheville light infantry. As it happened, the first duty that fell to the lot of the men under Lieut. Stewart was in the vicinity of Morro Castle, against which Stewart had many a grudge born of much reading of the cruelties done in that ancient stronghold. He bore away with him a key to a ward of Morro Castle. The key he kept till a day or two ago, when, in fulfillment of a long promise, he sent it to a friend on the staff of the Detroit Journal. The key is of cast iron, heavy enough to brain a man with, and large enough, as will be noted, to be transformed into a fair sized pistol of the old style.

HOW THE MANILA ICE PLANT WILL LOOK.



The new government ice plant, to be built in Manila will be ornamental as well as useful. It will aid in subduing the rebels as much as the bullets of American heroes, because it will be possible to give the soldiers fresh meats, vegetables and cooling drafts, and will serve to keep alive the indomitable progressive spirit of the men. This building will be the great army storehouse for meats and all other perishable foods. Its size far surpasses that of any similar building yet erected in the tropics, and its equipment will be a little ahead of anything of the kind in any part of the world. The building will be 245 feet square and two stories high, and its storage capacity is as follows:

Five thousand carcasses of dressed beef.
Seven thousand carcasses of dressed mutton.
One hundred tons of bacon.
One hundred tons of vegetables.
Fifty tons of butter.

The ice-making part of the plant will have a capacity of 40 tons a day.

The machinery consists of three compound condensing engines of 150 horse-power each; one auxiliary engine of 100 horse-power, three water-tube boilers, 200 horse-power each; three refrigerating machines, 100 tons each; 500-light dynamo, with engine attached.

The plans were prepared under the direction of Col. J. G. Lee, assistant quartermaster general. Maj. Leon S. Rondiez will have charge of the work of erecting the plant. At present he is in Chicago arranging the preliminaries, which, owing to the great care that is observed, requires much time. He expects to proceed to Manila about September 1.

The walls of the structure will be of brick manufactured at Manila, and if suitable stone can be found at hand, the trimmings will be of stone. The lumber required is now being kiln-dried on the Pacific coast. The plant will cost about $200,000.—Cold Storage.

THE MYSTERIOUS NEW BANG.

Many people are wondering just about this time, says the New York World, why it is that the seaside air, moist and fog laden, takes the curl completely out of the summer girl's ostrich tips and leaves her crisp muslins and organdies in a damp state of collapse, but does not affect in the least her becoming little curly bang.

There is a delightful invention or contrivance designed especially, it seems, for the use of the dainty seaside maid. It is a false bang, and it fastens on under the brim of her sailor hat or any other hat she chooses to wear. This bang is guaranteed water-proof, fog-proof and moisture-proof; in fact, nothing can rob it of its innocent crinkle.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Nickel movement. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of composition metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1058—CYDONIA HOUSE JACKET.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. India silk, chambery, cambric and lawn are the fabrics most liked for these convenient room jackets. Our model is fitted with under-arm forms, and the fullness in the back is gauged at the belt line and held by stitching. The ribbon belt passes under the side forms, and the slits through which it passes are buttonholed with embroidery silk. The edges of the garment are finished with a stitched hem, and the sleeves and collar are trimmed with a ruffle of lace. Bows of ribbon finish the neck and sleeves. Fancy French flannels and lightweight elderdown are liked for fall and winter wear.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1660—MERCEDES FROCK.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. Wash frocks for children are, as a rule, made very simply this season. Plain little dresses are not only easy to make and do up, but are actually considered the smart thing among wealthy people. The Mercedes is a cool, pretty little dress for girls of six, eight and ten. It is made with a sharp-pointed yoke front and back, to which is joined a full blouse. It may be made over a fitted lining or not. The neck is

cut a trifle low, and the sleeves are long, finished with cuffs and pointed bretelles. A full round skirt is fastened to the blouse with a wide beading, through which ribbon is run. This model will be found equally desirable for light wool or silk fabrics.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1634—WASHBURN WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The Washburn is an especially pretty waist design for a slender woman. The fronts are tucked, and open over a full vest, with a puffed yoke. A frill,

tucked half the width, extends over the shoulders. An insertion of criss-cross ribbon velvet is the trimming.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1303—REJAIN WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. The very newest blouse is fitted tight under the arms and in the back, and even the front pieces droop at the waist line but slightly, with the fullness all between the two front darts. In the model illustrated a novel effect is given by cutting the new bayadere goods on the bias.

The fronts of the blouse are made separate from the lining the latter serving as a foundation for the full vest. The lapels, vest, cuffs and collar are of plain goods. The blouse may also be cut from plain material and strapped with braid or satin bands.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1051—EMPIRE NIGHT GOWN.

Dainty lingerie appeals to women with an irresistible fascination, and never have the styles, especially of night gowns, been more attractive. This gown is the "Empire," which, from its simplicity, comfort and becomingness is a general favorite. The fullness in the back is laid in three box-plaits, which may be the depth of a yoke, or to the waist if preferred. The front is cut whole, and fastens under the

left side; it is finished at the top with insertion and a standing ruffle of lace or embroidery, and a ribbon run through the insertion draws it as closely as desired in the neck. The deep collar and sleeves are trimmed with a ruffle of embroidery or lace. Muslin, cambric and nainsook are the favorite materials; also China or India wash silk.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1664—ANSTEY FROCK.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. A pretty little frock for a girl of 6, 8 or 10 years is given in the Anstey. The material is dull blue gingham. The square yoke is of tucked white lawn, and ruffles of lawn, edged with lace, trim the shoulders and sleeves. A full round skirt is trimmed with two ruffles of lawn. A more practical fashion, perhaps, is to use the ging-

ham for ruffles. Silk and light weight woolens can also be effectively used for the design.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

News of the Week.

BISHOP THOBURN.

Gives His Views on the War in the Philippines.

New York, Aug. 26.—Bishop James M. Thoburn, of the Methodist church, one of the leading evangelical missionaries of the world, is spending a few days in New York before leaving again for his diocese in the Orient. At long intervals the bishop makes a visit to his old home in Ohio. He has just spent a few weeks in the Buckeye state. He was born in Eastern Ohio in 1836, went to India as a missionary in 1859 and was chosen missionary bishop of India and Malaysia in 1888. He has written a book, entitled "India and Malaysia," which is an exhaustive study of the peoples and languages in his immense diocese. He has visited the Philippines a number of times within the past 15 years, and has devoted much time to study of the Filipinos. His last visit to Luzon was made this year just previous to his return to America.

Bishop Thoburn is a quiet, unobtrusive man, a keen observer and scholar and broad in his religious views. He is especially proud of his birthright as an Ohioan. The Thoburn family is proud

BISHOP J. M. THOBURN.

of its loyalty to the flag. Colonel Joseph Thoburn, a brother of the bishop, was killed in the civil war at the battle of Cedar Creek while leading a division, including many Ohio men. His closest neighbor in the battle was Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, at the head of a division, including Colonel Hayes' own regiment, the 23d Ohio. Bishop Thoburn's wife is from Ross county.

Bishop Thoburn is intensely interested in the present controversy between the supporters of the policy of President McKinley and the so-called anti-expansionists. He has little patience with the "aunties." His eye kindles when he speaks of Old Glory proudly yet kindly floating at Manila. He knows what he is talking about, and therefore the following statement, given especially to the people of his native state on the eve of his journey to the far east, is of immense value to all students of present conditions in the Philippines:

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila was a surprise to the whole world, and our worst enemies can not accuse our government of having deliberately declared war against Spain with a view to gaining possession of the Philippine islands. These islands were so far away and had so long been under the close restraint of Spain that the world had for many years ceased to give them any attention, and when Admiral Dewey left Hong Kong for Manila, no doubt he did so for the sole and sufficient reason that a powerful Spanish fleet lay there, and that the Pacific coast of the United States would be exposed to grave danger, so long as that fleet was afloat in Pacific waters. This fact completely answers the question often asked, 'Why did the Americans go to Manila?' Admiral Dewey would have been fatally negligent if he had not done so. It was his duty to protect the American ports on the Pacific coast, and the surest and most effective way of doing this was to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. This fleet chanced to be lying in the bay of Manila, and this fact alone directed Admiral Dewey's course to that port.

"When this explanation is brought forward, many objectors ask why the admiral did not leave after accomplishing this purpose. 'Why did he not sail away?' to quote the exact words in which the question is most frequently asked. To this it has been replied, very pointedly, that he had no sails, and his vessels could not leave by the aid of winds, nor could he steam away, because he had not sufficient coal to carry him across the Pacific. If he had sought any friendly port on the Chinese coast he would only have been permitted to remain in the harbor for 24 hours, and this time would not have been sufficient for him to lay in enough coal to carry his fleet to a Pacific port of the United States. If the Americans at an earlier day had taken the precaution to provide suitable coaling stations for their navy, it would have been possible for her fleet to have shelter elsewhere, but this duty had been wholly neglected.

"We are next asked why, if they were obliged to remain, the Americans did not keep their vessels at anchor, without disturbing the people of Manila. A child ought to know that this question is simply foolish. Some 20,000 Spanish soldiers were present on the shore, and war had been declared between the American and Spanish nations. No fleet can lie quietly at peace with such an armed force within common range of them and ignore a war which is going on between the two countries represented by the fleet in the harbor and the soldiers on shore. It ought to be clear to the understanding of any child that hostile proceedings were inevitable, under the circumstances. If Admiral Dewey had been supported by land forces, he would undoubtedly have thought it his duty to capture the city of Manila the day after destroying the fleet, and the whole world would have condemned him if he had failed to do so.

"It thus becomes clearly evident that the embarrassing situation in which the Americans found themselves placed at Manila was inevitable, from the very hour that war was declared against Spain. They could not have done less than they did do, and it is morally certain that if they had pursued the extraordinary course which their critics now advocate, and refrained from any hostile proceedings, the very men who now find fault with them would probably have been the first to censure them for inactivity.

"A still more extaordinary question is asked, even by men who are sometimes called statesmen: 'Why did the United States insist that the Philippine Islands should be ceded to the American government, when peace was made with Spain?' It seems incredible that such an unreasonable question could be asked by intelligent men, but there are those—and they are not a few in number—who persist in assuming that the United States had an option in this matter. The Americans had gone to war to remedy a grevious state of things in Cuba, which had its parallel in the Philippines, and they would simply have stultified themselves before the world if, while delivering the people of an island in the West Indies from unspeakable tyranny and misery, they had at the same time left a much larger population in the East Indies in a state of social and political misery equally deplorable with that which existed in the west. To have pursued such a course as is advocated by the opponents of the war, would have been not only politically inconsistent and unwise in the last degree, but morally wrong from every point of view. The people of the Philippines had as much claim upon the Americans as the people of Cuba had, the only difference being that one people were near at hand, and the others far removed.

"Still another question is asked: 'Why not, after expelling the Spaniards from the Philippines, leave the people of the islands alone in peace? Why meddle with them further? Why deprive them of the liberty of choice, which belongs to every people on earth? In other words, why not let them organize a government of their own and live under its protection?'

"These questions involve several impossibilities. To leave the people of the islands to themselves would be to proclaim general anarchy for years and generations to come, and had such an attempt been made, the confusion which would have resulted, with all its attendant bloodshed and misery, would have created such a spectacle that the whole civilized world would have execrated us. A great many extraordinary mistakes have been made by writers and speakers when discussing this subject, owing to the very limited knowledge which the outside world possesses concerning the actual status of the people of the islands. It seems impossible for any intelligent people to comprehend the fact, that there are at least 80 different tribes or races of people inhabiting the Philippines. The islands as a whole have never been subjugated by Spain. Her title to many of the more southern islands has been only nominal. The class of persons known as Filipinos belong exclusively to the Island of Luzon. They are by no means popular among the other islands, nor has Aguinaldo or any other man ever succeeded in winning the confidence of the islanders generally. Like all Mohamedan Malays, the people inhabiting the southern portions of the archipelago are treacherous, warlike and turbulent. In the more civilized islands inhabited by the Visaya race, the Filipinos constitute a very small minority, and if the parties were left to themselves, in a short time a bitter enmity would manifest itself even among the most civilized portions of the northern and central islands. At every hazard and at every cost, it becomes the solemn duty of the American people, a duty from which the civilized world will never absolve them, to put down all warlike opposition and give peace to the islands and also provide for a good government throughout the whole archipelago.

"The war in which we are involved has been a great misfortune, but it could hardly have been avoided. After the event it is easy to be wise, and many men can point out measures which ought to have been taken, and other measures which ought to have been avoided, but many things which look plain enough now were not forseen, and could not have been forseen. It was a great mistake on the part of the American consul at Singapore to bring Aguinaldo out of his retirement and send him up to Hong Kong. It would have been wiser if he had been kept in mild restraint at the critical time, when the Americans were preparing to assault the city of Manila. It was a mistake, if, as alleged, arms were put into the hands of the Filipinos before they had fully declared their intentions, that is, if it is true that arms were actually given them. On this question there seems to be a conflict of evidence. Various mistakes can be pointed out in connection with the plans adopted for dispersing the Filipino army, but, after all, it will, perhaps be come apparent in the end that the war into which we have so strangely been led was a necessity. No settlement would have been permanent which did not involve a full and final decision of the question of ultimate authority. In all Oriental lands this question should be regarded as supreme. Any number of concessions may be made after the question of final authority has been fully settled.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

DESPERATE EFFORTS OF THE MILITARY RING

To Show the Prisoner Guilty—Bertillon's Absurd Exhibition of His Crank Theory.

Rennes, Aug. 23.—Matrie Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and Madame Labori, were present in court when the trial by court martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, on the charge of treason, was resumed at the Lycee at 6:30 this morning.

As M. Labori was entering the court he was informed by a newspaper man that Gen. Roget, yesterday received documents from Major Count Esterhazy, who is now in London. Counsel was much interested and gleaned all the information possible. On the arrival in court of Gen. Roget it was noticed that he carried a bulky envelope containing the documents referred to.

The session began with the testimony of minor witnesses, including Comptroller Roy and Major Dreviell. The latter deposed that Dreyfus, while on the general staff, could have had access unperceived to documents during certain hours of the day. The prisoner, replying, admitted he was present during these hours but explained that his presence was connected with these duties.

The fourth witness, M. Dubrieul, describing himself as a private gentleman, proved most entertaining, and, moreover, gave M. Labori the first opportunity of making a few points in favor of Dreyfus.

M. Dubrieul, one of M. Quesnay de Baurepaire's witnesses, told a gossipy story of meeting Dreyfus at the house of an acquaintance, M. Bodson, in 1884, when Dreyfus was a lieutenant, and to seeing the latter conversing with a man described to the witness as a German attache. This was the sum of his testimony, which was related with flashes of unconscious humor, as when M. Dubrieul said he told his acquaintance that he could not frequent his house if the German visited him. The acquaintance, it appeared, replied excusing the fact by saying the German was not his but his wife's friend, which caused a general laugh in court, which became louder when M. Dubrieul later remarked that he had no prejudice against Dreyfus for visiting his acquaintance or, rather, his acquaintance's wife, adding:

"If every officer who is in love with his neighbor's wife is discharged from the army, there would be very few left."

M. Labori took M. Dubrieul in hand and beautifully ascertained that he only knew the visitor was a German attache because he was told so and he did not know whether he was a military or a civil attache. He did not even know his name. In fact, the whole story was of the flimsiest character. Moreover, a foreign military attache would have had nothing to gain by cultivating the acquaintance of a simple lieutenant as Dreyfus was then.

Dreyfus, when he rose to reply to this witness, spoke in a quiet, convincing voice, denying that he had any relations with a German attache, military or civil.

M. Labori finished with M. Dubrieul by asking for the production of his record in the law courts, which, counsel hinted, was discreditable.

The prisoner was very indignant during M. Dubrieul's deposition and once tried to interpose, but the president of the court, Col. Jouaust, waived him down, telling him he might reply when M. Dubrieul had finished, which he did as the witness uttered his concluding words, requesting an inquiry, "because it must be made known here who is lying and who is speaking the truth."

The statement of the prisoner caused a deep impression.

The next witness, Capt. Valdant testified to seeing Maitre Leblois in Col. Picquart's office at the beginning of 1896; and Capt. Le Rond, of the artillery who followed him, spoke of the notorious ignorance of Esterhazy in artillery matters, showing that he could not have divulged what was promised in the bordereau. Captain Le Rond also deposed that Picquart, in October, 1896, connected Esterhazy with espionage. Col. Picquart confronted the witness and denied the allegation.

Esterhazy was called as the next witness, but there was no response, and so the court ordered the reading of his evidence as given before the court of cassation.

When Esterhazy's deposition had been finished, M. Labori asked that Esterhazy's letters to the president of the republic be read, in which Esterhazy is said to have threatened, if the scandal continued, that his sovereign, the emperor, would intervene.

Gen. Gonse here asked to be allowed to respond to Esterhazy's testimony as given before the court of cassation and declared in a loud voice that Esterhazy's statements that he was the instrument of the general staff was an absolute lie.

The general traversed Esterhazy's evidence, contradicting statement after statement and declaring that Esterhazy could only have had relations with Maj. Du Paty de Clam and the late Lieut. Col. Henry. The general absolutely denied having had any relations with him.

Counsel asked that the dossier containing the documents relating to the inquiry into the relations of Esterhazy and Paty de Clam instituted by Major Travernier on behalf of the military authorities, should be communicated to the court and discussed. To this the government commissary, Major Carriere, replied that he had applied to the military authorities on the subject but his request had been refused.

Major Carriere added that he hoped Paty de Clam would be able to come to court in a few days. He added that a medical consultation in this connection would take place to-night and that the decision would be announced to-morrow.

Leading counsel then submitted to General Gonse a number of searching questions on Esterhazy's relations with the general staff. The general, as a result, became very excited, especially when he asked if there was not an intrigue in favor of Esterhazy and if he did not take part in it.

"It is false. It is false," shouted the general, and from his manner one would imagine he spoke sincerely, unless he is a fine actor.

The general, however, was visibly disconcerted at several of M. Labori's questions. The witness' voice grew so faint that it was scarcely audible.

Finally counsel asked why Esterhazy was not arrested after the inquiry, and General Gonse replied:

"Because General Saussier deemed it proper to leave him at liberty."

"Yes," retorted M. Labori, "but General Saussier must have been deceived by the general staff."

This abrupt declaration, accompanied by an expressive gesture, was in counsel's best style and caused a sensation in court, amid which the general returned to his seat, looking very ill at ease.

General De Boisdeffre then jumped to his feet and denied in the most formidable manner Esterhazy's statements, adding, that had he been present he would have "given him the lie with all the contempt he deserves."

Rennes, Aug. 24.—When the fourth session of the third week of the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, opened at the Lycee here at 6:40 a. m. to-day, Colonel Jouaust, president of the court, ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk of the court. It was to the effect that Colonel Sandherr said the Dreyfus family offered him 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus.

Maitre Demange disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Sandherr, thereby proving that the colonel's remarks had been distorted. Dreyfus' brother having only said:

"We are convinced of the innocence of our brother and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, M. Linolle, a former official of the government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction of what M. Du Breuil deposed yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with the German attache at the house of M. Bodson, a mutual friend.

The president of the court then called the next witness, Colonel Maurel, who was president of the Dreyfus court martial in 1894.

Complete silence fell upon the court as the infantry sergeant who was acting as usher conducted Maurel to the witness bar. The colonel was attired in a black frock coat and wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor at his buttonhole. His hair is gray and he has a ragged, iron-gray mustache. His face showed anxiety. As M. Labori lashed him with pointed questions, the colonel hesitated, and then answered in a short, choppy manner, and when M. Labori finally disposed of him, the witness left the platform with the pale face and scared look of a man who was awakened from a nightmare. Counsel had drawn from the colonel a confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the judges of the court-martial of 1894 by Colonel Du Paty de Clam. This avowal produced a sensation in court, and Maurel's declaration that he only read one of the documents did not affect the main fact, while his protestation that the reading of the document had no effect upon him, as his mind was already made up, was nullified by his subsequent declaration that this one document sufficed to convince him.

M. Labori then put a series of searching questions to General Mercier, with reference to the communication of the secret dossier for the court-martial, and his attitude in 1894, and an interesting scene ensued. The general refused to reply to all the questions, and there were sharp passages at arms between counsel and Colonel Jouaust, who upheld General Mercier, while the dialogue between the general and M. Labori became acrimonious. Counsel became very heated and showed it in his voice and gestures. The general, however, troubled his mind might be, seldom departed from the callous demeanor characteristic of him.

The lawyer made a strong point on the part Esterhazy played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy, and only saw him once at the Zola trial. "That is very interesting," exclaimed M. Labori. "But, surely General Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial?"

The general replied that he was there, and that he knew nothing about the evidence in the Esterhazy prosecution.

"What?" cried M. Labori, "General Mercier, who was the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not even follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?

A loud murmur of surprise and indignant comment came from the audience, but Colonel Jouaust immediately suppressed it. Counsel then brought General Mercier to his assertion that 35,000 francs were spent by the defenders of Dreyfus and asked the general to say how he knew this.

A question as to how the bordereau arrived at the offices of the general staff, its date, etc., was then introduced which led to a strange scene for a court of law. General Roget, on mounting the platform to give explanations, was followed by General De Boisdeffre, M. Gribelin, Major Lauth, and other military witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at the same time M. Labori was firing questions. The result was a perfect babel until president of the court could stand it no longer, and when government commissioner, Major Carriere, also interpellated a few remarks, Colonel Jouaust turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the judges could not hear half a dozen people at the same time.

During the course of the morning, M. Labori questioned General Mercier with reference to a document in the secret dossier which it is affirmed existed prior to 1894, and yet was not produced at the first court-martial of the prisoner.

The general confessed that he did not know of its existence, and the statement was elicited from Gen. Gonse, who declared that Col. Sandherr was responsible for its non-production. These replies were tantamount to a confession that Col. Sandherr and Lieut.-Col. Henry played with the minister of war, and even that Gen. Gonse, assistant chief of the headquarters staff, and the chief of the intelligence department, keeping from the two latter just what he pleased.

Then M. Labori proceeded to take up the Panardizzi incident, to bring out the contradictory translations. After hearing Gen. Mercier and Gen. Chamoin on the subject, Col. Jouaust declared the court would rule the dispatch out of evidence.

The examination of Gen. Mercier having been concluded, Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner, in a calm voice, replied to Mercier's statement that he (Dreyfus) could have obtained the information about the artillery, promised in the bordereau, while staying at Bourges, where the artillery trials were being held. Dreyfus entered into an explanation as to how he spent his time, showing that he did not inform himself about the trials of the new gun-brake.

Gen. Risbourg recounted what Capt. Lebrun-Renault said about Dreyfus, and this brought the latter to his feet with a thrilling declaration. He pointed out that the captain shook him by the hand when he returned to the prison, which is at variance with what Gen. Risbourg recounted. "Moreover," cried Dreyfus, "when a fright ful charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, people ought not to talk of conviction, but should bring proofs. Otherwise, I cease to understand the matter."

This indignant protest caused a deep sensation in court.

Continuing, Dreyfus proceeded to totally deny the story that he had made a confession to Capt. Lebrun-Renault.

A number of other witnesses were heard, including M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's friend, Muller, who was responsible for the story that he found a marginal note on the subject of the arrest of Dreyfus, on a newspaper in Emperor William's bedroom at Potsdam. He testified to this effect.

The refusal of Col. Jouaust to permit Gen. Roget to be recalled, which occurred during the proceedings, was looked upon as indicating a desire to shorten the case.

Rennes, Aug. 25.—The opening of the fifth session of the third week of the second trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, charged with treason, occurred at 6:35 a. m. today, without any extraordinary incident.

The clerk of the court read a medical certificate signed by two doctors, whose names were unknown to the audience, declaring that it was impossible for Col. Du Paty de Clam to leave his bed, come to Rennes and testify.

Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, asked the president of the court, Col. Jouaust, to instruct two well-known medical men to examine Du Paty de Clam, but Col. Jouaust refused.

Rowland Strong, an English newspaper man, was then called to the witness bar, and deposed to the fact that Major Count Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the famous bordereau.

The next witness was M. Gobert, an expert of the Bank of France, who can claim the honor of being the first man in France to have declared in favor of Dreyfus. He reported, on examining the documents in the case, that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau.

The witness opened his deposition with a brief personal statement, protesting against being characterized as a "doubtful expert" by the military party.

"But," he added, in tones of profound pity, and turning towards Dreyfus, "I have no reason to complain, and am silent when I see before me the unfortunate man who sits there."

A murmur of approval from the audience greeted these words of sympathy.

M. Gobert then repeated the evidence he had given the court of cassation. He gave his testimony in a clear, convincing manner, and was most emphatic in attributing the bordereau to Esterhazy.

Answering questions of the judges, M. Gobert declared his conviction that the bordereau was written in a running natural hand, and said there was no tracing or other trickery.

Gen. Gonse asked to be confronted with M. Gobert, and put a number of questions, over one or two of which the witness stumbled, to the infinite satisfaction of the military witnesses, who smiled and exchanged joyful glances.

M. Bertillon, the noted anthropometa list was called as the next witness. He wore a dark blue frock coat and carried a high hat in his hand. M. Bertillon requested permission to bring in his diagrams and papers. The request was granted, and M. Bertillon retired for a moment, returning at the head of a squad composed of an infantry sergeant and four privates, all staggering under the weight of immense leather satchels, bulging with documents, charts, etc., which they deposited on the stage as a roar of laughter echoed through the court. Even the judges were unable to repress a smile as they gazed on M. Bertillon's stage properties strewn over half the platform. A table was brought in, upon which the plans he was using could be placed.

The witness began by saying that only intelligent men could follow his explanations. The court was soon half-emptied as the audience, after smiling audibly at his extraordinary words and expressions, became bored and went out.

M. Bertillon commenced his deposition at 8:30 a. m. It occupied the whole of this session, and will, perhaps, occupy a good part of to-morrow's session.

The court room presented a curious scene while M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in their most indulgent moment, describe as a "dangerous maniac," spent the three remaining hours of the session in explaining in unintelligible terms, his "inf allible system" of proving that Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public did, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the court room. Even "La Dame Blanche" abandoned her post.

In the meanwhile, M. Bertillon, with gestures equal in the shrill, pitched voice of a quack at a country fair, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the judges, who, with an expression of owl-like wisdom, carefully examined them. Their heads clustered together, their eyes gazing on the long, wide strips of paper while M. Bertillon leaned over their table trying to explain his mystifying diagrams, the first sample presented being that of Mme. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently did not derive much profit from their perusal.

Dreyfus gazed at the scene with a look of stupefaction.

The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon during the course of his demonstrations, was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad." The witness finally announced that he would give a practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau, according to his system. Then he theatrically cleared the desk attached to the witness bar, drew his chair nearer, deposited his high hat on the floor, and, sitting down, began copying the bordereau. The audience watched him, bent over the desk, busily drawing letters, the judges gazing at him, until at the end of ten minutes, the people and the judges became restlessly impatient, and Col. Jouaust remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau, and that a few lines would suffice. A few minutes later M. Bertillon arose, strode to the judges' table and laid before them his copy. The judges, counsel, the government commissary, Major Carriere, and the clerk of the court clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Col. Jouaust shrugged his shoulders, and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them.

M. Bertillon noticed this, and said, apologetically:

"I was too badly placed."

Maitre Demange, of counsel for the defense, returned to counsel's table, and in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner, with a shrug of his shoulders and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

Col. Jouaust then, at 11:45 a. m., adjourned the court and M. Bertillon packed up his belongings and the soldiers carried them out.

To the newspaper men who crowded around Maitre Labori, asking him for his impressions, counsel said there was a certain resemblance to the bordereau, adding:

"But that is all. M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves he is a clever forger. That is all."

Rennes, Aug. 25.—M. Laberi to-day summoned ten new witnesses for the defense.

Rennes, Aug. 26.—When the sixth session of the third week of the second trial by court martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, on the charge of treason, began this morning in the Lycee, M. Alphonse Bertillon, chief of the anthropmetic system of the Paris Prefecture of police, resumed his testimony, interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court for the day. In this case, M. Bertillon testified as a handwriting expert and gave his reason for believing Dreyfus to be the author of the famous bordereau, upon which the prosecution mainly depends to establish the charge against the prisoner.

The comic aspect of M. Bertillon's performance again appealed to the risibilities of the audience, though the judges paid close attention to his demonstrations, which were concluded at 8:30 a. m., the witness saying in a declamatory tone:

"I am convinced the writer of the bordereau is the prisoner sitting there."

Dreyfus heard him without flinching and with an expression of disdain, which he showed in still more noticeable manner just before the specialist's testimony, when M. Demange handed him a paper which M. Bertillon had submitted to the judges as convincing proof of the guilt of the accused. The prisoner perused it for a few minutes and then handed it back with a shrug of his shoulders and without uttering a word.

There was a highly dramatic scene towards the end of the session. Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, asked to have Major Freystaetter, one of the members of the court martial of 1894, which convicted Dreyfus, called in contradiction of the deposition of Col. Maurel, the presiding judge upon that occasion, who had testified that he only read one of the documents out of the secret dossier communicated to the court martial.

The major, who is a finely built officer and who has a handsome, honest face, ascended the platform with a firm step and a fearless air. When he was asked to recount what occurred, he said his conviction of the guilt of the prisoner was formed by the evidence of the experts in handwriting, the deposition of Col. Du Paty de Clam, "and," he continued "I must add some slight influence was exercised over my mind by hearing the secret dossier read."

The witness was then questioned as to whether one or more of the documents were read and he said they were read. This was in direct contradiction of Col. Maurel, and M. Labori at once demanded the confrontation of Major Freystaetter with Col. Maurel. The latter mounted the stage and presented a miserable object, his shifty eyes blearing out beneath heavy eyebrows and looking around him with a vicious, hangdog look.

"How do you explain this?" asked M. Labori.

The colonel at bay replied savagely:

"I said I only read one document. I did not say only one document was read."

This statement called forth an outburst of hisses and indignant "Ohs" from the audience, which looked upon it as an infamous confession. The witness, trembling with shame, but evidently determined to fight to the last, threw a fierce look of hatred at M. Labori and the audience, as the gendarmes shouted: "Silence, silence." After this, the audience listened spellbound as major Freystaetter, in a distinct, bold voice, told exactly what the documents of the dossier were and how Col. Maurel not only read those documents but made comment on them. This was practically calling Maurel a thorough liar, and the colonel glared at the major ferociously. Major Freystaetter, however, was not dismayed and his words, spoken in a tone of candor, must have carried conviction to every hearer. Gen. Mercier then asked to be heard and placed himself by the side of Maurel. The forbidding appearance of these two men, both dressed in civilian attire, was in striking contrast with the erect, unconscious attitude of Freystaetter, who wore the smart uniform of a major of artillery, with medals on his breast. It was a remarkable scene.

Rennes, Aug. 28.—When the fourth week of the second trial by court martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, charged with treason, opened in the Lycee, building this morning, Gen. Mercier, who was minister of war when Dreyfus was first tried, in 1894, was present as usual in the front row of the Lycee, thus definitely setting at rest the reports as to his having fled to the Island of Jersey and as to his arrest.

The first witness called to-day was M. Paray-Javal, the draughtsman, whose evidence was interrupted on Saturday by the adjournment of the court. M. Paray-Javal was called by the defense to refute the system by which M. Alphonse Bertillon, chief of the Anthropometric department of the army prefecture of the police, had once attempted to prove that the prisoner wrote the famous bordereau in a disguised hand and by means of a key word, "interest," and that it could not have been written by Esterhazy although the document was in a handwriting resembling that of Esterhazy.

With the aid of a blackboard M. Paray-Javal demonstrated the fallacy of M. Bertillon's calculations and criticised the latter's unfairness in not subjecting Esterhazy's handwriting to the same tests as the prisoner's writing. At the same time the draughtsman declared that even if M. Bertillon had done so the results would not have proved anything.

In brief, the morning's session may be said to have been a field day for the handwriting experts, who devoted themselves to demolishing one another's evidence. The public followed the depositions listlessly but the judges and counsel listened with the greatest attention.

Gen. Mercier did not seem to be very cheerful to-day. He hardly said a word to Gen. Gonse the while morning, but during the brief suspension of the court's sitting he and Gonse and Roget walked up and down the court yard of the Lycee, engaged in conversation.

Gen. De Boisdeffre was not present in court to-day. He has been absent for the past few sessions and it is rumored here that he is desirous of leaving the sinking ship of the general staff.

The center of interest in the court

Concluded on Seventh Page.

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THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

WEARING OUT LOVE.

"You'd die before you'd hurt me
Intentionally?"—"True.—
But it is not, O dearest,
The thing you mean to do.—
It's what you do unthinking,
That makes the quick tear start;
The tear may be forgotten,
But the hurt stays in the heart—
And though I may forgive you
A dozen times each day,
Yet each forgiveness wears, dear,
A little love away —
As the impatient river
Wears out the patient sand,
Or the fickle ocean
Wears out the faithful land.
And one day you'll be grieving,
And chiding me, no doubt,
Because so much forgiving
Has worn a great love out."

Educational .....Outlook.

The season for the return of the children and young people to school is near at hand. The doors which have been closed during the summer months will swing back and hurrying feet pass across the threshold; the air will resound with merry laughter, pleasant greetings be exchanged, and then the bright faces will take on the look which denotes the beginning of the serious work of the year. It is well, perhaps, at this time to look over the field and see where we are now standing.

The educational outlook of the present is, in many ways, encouraging. There is a growing recognition of the fact that true progress for the nation means, not the education of the few, or even of the majority, but of all who either are or will be citizens of the United States. And the training must not be only that of the head but of the heart as well, and it must begin in the very earliest years, in the home first, to be followed by the kindergarten, and then on upward. Old methods are passing away. New ones, the product of a wiser, sounder philosophy, are taking their places. A unifying process is going on by which the educational forces that dominate the different periods of the school life of the child are brought into harmonious co-operation. This in itself is of the deepest significance, for it shows the growth of a consciousness that it is a character which is being moulded; it is the moral and spiritual life which are being evolved, as well as the mental, and that therefore the training must be carried on with this aim in view from first to last.

Another encouraging thing is the intensifying feeling that the care of the schools should be taken out of the realm of politics, and that nothing partisan should be allowed to enter into the administration of their affairs. The best men and the best women without regard to party are those to whom these vital interests should be committed—and by best I mean those who have the most intelligent understanding of what is needed to make the schools reach the highest efficiency.

Then again there is a growing tendency upon the part of women to interest themselves in the conduct of the schools through continuous visitation; in the sanitary conditions of the school houses by careful investigation; in school methods generally by study of the educational past and present; and in the theories advanced by the brightest and quickest brains which this country and others afford. Such matters are subjects of earnest discussion at club meetings everywhere, which is a sign of greater promise than many persons realize, showing, as it does, that mothers are beginning to understand what is needed for the harmonious development of children's character.

I have been much interested in the arrangements making for the educational exhibit of our country next summer at Paris. In a recent number of The Outlook is an article written by Howard J. Rogers, the American director of education and social economy for the exposition, whose position enables him to speak with authority.

Mr. Rogers says in the beginning that in their classification, the French authorities have given education the place of honor, recognizing it "as the source of all progress, since through it man enters into the work of life."

In the exhibit, it will be the work of the United States as a whole which will be compared with the work of other nations such as France, Germany and England, and not that or any single state. The total area granted to education is 3,000 feet and about half of this will be devoted to elementary and secondary schools, and the other half to higher education and to special forms of education. The limited space will preclude fads and also prevent padding.

The division of the space for the public schools will be into kindergarten, primary, grammar, and high schools, the object being to show the growth of the nation in each department. In higher education the same rule will be followed, so that "a foreigner who is interested in pure science, or in medicine, can find grouped in one space a concise statement of the extent to which this work is developed in our American universities, with as much illustrative work as the space assigned us will permit."

A series of seventeen monographs is being prepared on the educational conditions in the United States, by the best specialists in the country in their respective lines. These will be in connection with the educational congresses, to be arranged with the congresses in other fields of science and literature.

The exhibit of the United States will be situated in a building put up for that purpose in the Champ de Mars. Judging from the description given it will be very beautiful, and worthy of the purpose for which it is designed.

Mr. Rogers closes his article with a statement of the object which the Department of Education has in view:

"We believe the American citizen, the composite type, is superior to that of any other nation. We wish to demonstrate this to all foreign nations, and put before them clearly and understandingly the system of education which produces this type."

Of course the extent to which this can be demonstrated depends upon the efforts of the school men of the country.

To my thought the real light which is shining into educational fields to-day is the general advance in the ideals held by educators and toward which the eyes of the people are turned hopefully. The higher thought is penetrating into the school rooms and beginning to efface the old idea of each for himself in all things, which has hitherto been impressed upon the young mind to be carried out into the world of action. Education is felt to mean far more than the mere memorizing of facts by the student, or the training of the mental powers in order to win success over his fellows.

In its deepest signification it is the development of the powers which make for growth into the larger life of the soul. While gaining a knowledge of what are named the practical things of every day life, the true education comprehends the gaining of the moral and spiritual force which is necessary to make living of value for the present and for the future. It is not just for the one span of life we are building, but for all that stretch onward into the illimitable future. It is this truth which renders our methods of education of such importance.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy Corner

A spicy relish to a poor appetite, so is the following bright bit of reading matter to the mental digestive organs:

Nothing can be of more importance to a young person about to make his or her debut in the world than methods of conduct; for such, the following rules are laid down:

Always remember that a favor granted by you is worth six in return, and consider the person who does not pay in that proportion under everlasting obligations to you.

Never consider yourself under obligations for a five dollar favor for which you have paid a dollar, because money is of more value than anything else under the sun.

Never say "thank you," "please," or "excuse me," for you have as good a right in the world as any one, and such phrases indicate weakness.

If a person is praised or quoted as authority in your hearing, prowl around the recorder's office until you find a mortgage on his property, or a flaw in his ancestry, and thus armed, you can hereafter by gentle insinuations prove his unworthiness.

If you cannot conscientiously insinuate anything against a person, roll your eyes devoutly toward heaven, avert your face and smile a singular, inscrutable smile. This will have something of the effect of a ghost story and is preferable, in some cases, to the mild insinuation.

Be always ready to snicker; there is nothing so wholesome to contemplate as a smiling face.

If there is in the community a person who is lame, blind, dear, or has an infirmity of any kind, be sure to speak of it in his presence; it will show great tact in you.

If bills payable are received, cremate them carefully, and fervently exclaim, "requiescat in pace."

Should you chance, after having dodged around innumerable corners, to meet a creditor, pull down your visage and tell him you have worried night and day about his bill, but that you are daily expecting a remittance that will square everything.

Then, to celebrate your cleverness, just step round the corner and buy (on tick), that silver tea set your wife wants so much.

If you are not a church member, have on hand some pleasant little jokes about preachers, churches, etc., and whenever you are in company, fling them about carelessly. This will show you have an inexhaustible fund of wit, and people will admire your independence.

If there is an aged person in your vicinity, whose habits, manners and tastes are peculiar, make him a target for jests, tricks, mimicry, etc., since your habits and manners are doubtless irreproachable and approved by all.

Be steadfast and immovable in your attempts to convince the world that you are the eighth wonder.

Take care of number one; elevate self at the expense of everything, and no one will miss you when you are dead; in fact, they will probably breathe a sigh of relief to think you are out of the way at last. HICKORY.

Mrs. G. E., in sending the words of the song "Gentle Annie," says:

Thirteen years ago we set up our home; the Weekly Blade has been a regular visitor since the first week of our housekeeping and we feel very much indebted to it.

"Gentle Annie" was a popular song during the war between the states, and, it is said, was a favorite of our beloved President Lincoln.

I have heard a pathetic story told in regard to some one's singing it in his presence, but regret that I cannot now recall the particulars of the incident to send with the song.

Old Subscriber has this to say to Farmer's Wife:

Circumstances alter cases. I know of people whose ruling passion is dress. They are slaves to style, and after spending all, and sometimes more than they can afford on their clothes, if they have any love at all for reading, it must be gratified at the expense of their neighbors.

These people borrow books, and often return them much the worse for wear, apparently forgetting that their owner paid money for them.

But when a woman's means are so limited that she has nothing to spend for books, after buying the necessaries of life for herself and family, I think it is all right for her to borrow, provided, always, that she returns the books in as good condition as when she took them.

I once offered, through The Blade, to send reading matter to anyone who would pay the postage, and in the course of a month received more than 100 responses and sent off 80 packages.—Old Subscriber.

Kathleen sends, with a correct list of names for Mudie May's inventors, some new ones for the Cozy Corner to puzzle out, the subjects being in this case, authors of note:

1. Nothing harmful. 2. Odd Galore. 3. Ever at peace. 4. 'Tis magnificent. 5. Great endurance. 6. Over many. 7. Worth much thought. The answers to these will be published September 7.

In closing her letter, Kathleen writes: I want to tell the sisters how I keep my glassware bright without the troublesome polishing with a dry cloth.

Wash the articles in good rainwater suds, then rinse in clear rainwater, and set aside to dry, and they will certainly look as clear as crystal.

J. W. S. comes to the Cozy Corner with this question. It has been referred to the Cook, who is unable to answer it, averring that her bread never "acts that way." Will some one of experience please rise and explain?

What is the cause of bread becoming stringy after being baked two or three days? When drawn apart it is filled with fine strings or threads, and is unfit for use. It goes by the name of ropy bread. Can the Cosy Corner people tell me its cause and cure?

Dame Durden, the name is pronounced with the e long, as in revere. Thank you for your helpful article.

BLADE FANCY WORKERS.

As many of The Blade readers are at the seaside, in the mountains, or at other resorts where rest and recreation are the first, last and only object, and as most, if not all of them, will bring back to their homes many curious shells, stones, etc., as mementoes of their summer's pleasure, the following may prove a suggestion as to the use of some of them in a pretty and serviceable manner:

I recently made a key-rack, which has been very much admired.

I took a small, diamond-shaped piece of thin board, and on the bottom and two side corners fastened brass cup hooks, for keys, scissors, etc., while in the top corner I drove a small wire nail, on which to hang my thimble:

I mixed plaster of paris and water, and covered the board, pressing in pieces of brilliantly-colored flint, such as the Indians made arrowheads of, all over the board, as closely together as possible.

When dry, I gilded the plaster between the edges of the flints, and around the edge of the board I then crocheted a chain of carpet warp, gilded it, and hung the key-rack with it, and it is lovely.

Bits of broken shell may be used in the same way, or pieces of glass dishes which have been broken, and many pretty articles may be made, such as picture frames, boxes for handkerchiefs, gloves, etc.—Dame Durden.

Letter Holder.

Since you saw fit to approve of my other effort in your behalf, and published the description I sent of my pleasant sleeping room, I venture to come again and tell you of a most artistic and convenient little article that hangs over my hostess' desk in the library.

This is a letter-holder, the back being cut from cardboard and covered with a dark-shade of green velvet, on which is embroidered a spray of apple blossoms and young leaves in their natural tints.

The pocket is a piece of gaily-flowered silk, the predominating colors being pink and green. This is very full, and is gathered loosely at the top to form a frill, an elastic cord being run through to hold it in place.

At the top and sides this is finished with bows of apple-green ribbon, while the bottom of the bag is decorated with a bunch of tassels matching the darker green of the velvet background.—A Friend of the Editor.

THE COOK.

Brutes.

Men are not brutes, as some aver,
Who, slighting wisdom, grace and looks
In choosing mates at least prefer
The lassies who are famous cooks.
For brutes, as all wise people say,
Make beauty love's most stringent law;
And very well content are they,
When Madam serves their dinners—raw.
—From What-to-Eat.

Some things which even the Lords of Creation enjoy having served "raw," are the various salads, which are more or less easily prepared; one very simple one is made thus wise:

Apple Salad.

Peel, core and slice four or five tart apples and mix with them half a thinly sliced lemon; place in a salad dish and serve with French dressing made as follows:

French Dressing.

One saltspoonful of salt, one-half saltspoonful of pepper, three tablespoonfuls of oil; one-fourth teaspoonful onion juice, one tablespoonful vinegar, a little cayenne pepper. Add the oil slowly.

Celery and Apple Salad.

Peel two apples and cut into long dice. Cut one stalk of celery into pieces of the same size. Mix well and add a dressing made of the yolks of two eggs, beaten thoroughly, one level teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter spoonful cayenne pepper, one of prepared mustard, and one tablespoonful of butter. Stir into this mixture one-half cupful vinegar. Stir with a silver or wooden spoon, until thick; if too thick, it may be thinned with a little sweet or sour cream.

Fruit Salad.

Pare and slice thin three oranges and two apples; serve on lettuce with mayonnaise sauce.

ELBERT HUBBARD, OF "THE ROYCROFT SHOP."

Elbert Hubbard, whose picture is given here, it not only a writer of prominence, but is at the head of the Roycroft Printing Shop, from which comes some of the most beautiful work in the way of printing and binding books to be seen anywhere. It is not the quantity but the quality to which attention is directed. Some of the finest volumes are exquisitely decorated with hand-painting, done by Mrs. Hubbard. The crisp little magazine, The Philistine, is also edited and published by Mr. Hubbard.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

MISTAKEN FOR BROWNING

It is no small honor to write a poem that could be extensively and admiringly quoted for many years as the work of Robert Browning. Such an honor befel a young woman some years ago—Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of a Methodist minister of Fordham, N. Y. Miss Browning, who was not much more than a girl at the time, assisted her father in his religious work, and upon one occasion, in 1879, she had endeavored to bring comfort to a mother, who, like another Monica, was greatly distressed over the spiritual indifference and worldliness of her children. Their conversion together left a deep impression on Miss Browning's mind, and upon her return to her home she wrote the following verses, which since then have been so widely printed and quoted under the title "Sometime, Somewhere:"

"Unanswered yet," the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail, is hope declining,
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer,
You shall have your desire, sometime, somewhere!

"Unanswered yet—though when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So anxious was your heart to have it done?
If years have passed since then, do not despair,
For God will answer you, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? But you are not unheeded;
The promises of God forever stand;
To Him our days and years alike are equal.
'Have faith in God!' It is your Lord's command.
Hold on to Jacob's angel, and your prayer
Shall bring a blessing down, sometime somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Nay do not say unanswered;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what he has begun.
Keep incense burning at the shrine of prayer,
And glory shall descend, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Faith can not be unanswered;
Her feet are firmly planted on the Rock.
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries: 'It shall be done, sometime, somewhere.'"

It is, of course, unlikely that the student of Robert Browning would find in these limpid lines the characteristics of the author of "Sordello," although on occasion Browning could write as limpidly. The poem, however, has a curious history. It was printed, we are told by a writer in The Presbyterian Journal, at the desire of the lady already mentioned, that it might "be sent out to cheer and comfort other mourning hearts." It first appeared in The Christian Standard in May, 1880, over the signature of "F. G. Browning." Shortly afterward it was copied in The Christian Advance, and was there attributed to Robert Browning. Later, another paper, The Methodist Review, in an elaborate article on Robert Browning, mentioned this poem as an evidence of his ripened spiritual culture. Some years subsequently Miss Browning, who in the meantime had married and had become Mrs. Burroughs, of Poughkeepsie, had, in company with the very friend for whom the verses were originally written, the unique pleasure of hearing her poem repeated before an immense throng at a religious gathering in Ocean Grove, the audience by request joining in the recital of the last stanza. The two unknown authors of the poem doubtless enjoyed a reward of authorship not often matched in literary experience.—Literary Digest.

MISS JOHNSTON'S WORK.

The following little sketch of a writer who has won what seems permanent fame within the last year is taken from a recent issue of the Woman's Journal:

"Miss Mary Johnston, whose first novel, "Prisoners of Hope," published last season, won fame for its author and lasting admiration for her work, is publishing her second novel, "To Have and To Hold," in the Atlantic. She is 29 years old, a native of Buchanan, Botetourt county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish blood. She lives in Birmingham, Ala., which has been her home since her 16th year, barring a period of four years spent in New York. Miss Johnston's first attempts were with verse, for her own amusement, to beguile the tedium of a winter's invalidism. Then she began her novel and two years of her scant leisure were devoted to it. When completed the MS. was placed before Houghton,

MARY JOHNSTON.

Mifflin & Co., who, quick to recognize its worth, at once accepted it, and brought it out in 1898. It straightway became one of the notable successes of the season. She has traveled much, in her own country and abroad, and observed much. Miss Johnston writes modestly of her own work: 'Since the loss of my mother, nine years ago, I have been at the head of a large household. I am a busy woman, with many interests and responsibilities, and frail health, and my writing is largely of the nature of fancy work—to be picked up at odd moments when nothing more pressing engages my attention.'"

"Gwine Back Home."

As we waited in the L. & N. depot at Nashville for the train, some one began crying and an excitement was raised among the passengers. A brief investigation proved that it was an old colored man who was giving way to his grief. Three or four people remarked on the strangeness of it, but for some time no one said anything to him. Then a depot policeman came forward and took him by the arm, and shook him roughly and said:

"See here, old man, you want to quit that! You are drunk, and if you make any more disturbance I'll lock you up!"

"'Deed, but I hain't drunk," replied the old man, as he removed his tear-stained, handkerchief. "I'ze losted my ticket an' money, an' dat's what's de matter."

"Bosh! You never had any money to lose! You dry up or away you go!"

"What's the matter yere?" queried a man as he came forward.

The old man recognized the dialect of the Southerner in an instant, and repressing his emotions with a great effort he answered:

"Say, Mars Jack, I'ze bin robbed."

"My name is White."

"Well, then, Mars White, somebody has done robbed me of ticket an' money."

"Where were you going?"

"Gwine down into Kaintuck, whar I was bo'n an' raised."

"Where's that?"

"Nigh to Bowlin' Green, sah, an' when de wah dun sot me free I cum up this way. Hain't bin home sence, sah."

"And you had a ticket?"

"Yes, sir, an' ober $20 in cash. Bin savin' up for ten y'ars, sah."

"What do you want to go back for?"

"To see de hills an' de fields, de tobacco an' de co'n, Mars Preston and de good ole missus. Why, Mars White, I'ze dun bin prayin' fur it fo' twenty y'ars. Sometimes de longin' has cum till I couldn't hardly hold myself."

"It's too bad."

"De ole woman is buried down dar, Mars White—de ole woman an' free chillen. I kin 'member the spot same as if I seed it yisterday. You go out halfway to the fust tobacker house, an' den you turn to de left an' go down to de branch where the wimmen used to wash. Dar's fo' trees on de odder bank, an' right under 'em is whar dey is all buried. I kin see it! I kin lead you right to the spot!"

"And what will you do when you get there?" asked the stranger.

"Go up to de big house an' ax Mars Preston to let me lib out all de rest o' my days right dar. I'ze ole an' all alone, an' I want to be nigh my dead. Sorter company fur me when my heart aches."

"Where were you robbed?"

"Out doahs, dar, I reckon, in de crowd. See? De pocket is all cut out. I'ze dreamed an' pondered—I'ze had dis journey in my mind fer y'ars an' y'ars an' now I'ze dun bin robbed an' can't go!"

He fell to crying, and the policeman came forward in an officious manner.

"Stand back, sir!" commanded the stranger. "Now, gentlemen, you have heard the story. I'm going to help the old man back to die on the old plantation and be buried alongside of his dead."

"So am I!" called twenty men in chorus, and within five minutes we had raised enough to buy him a ticket and leave $50 to spare. And when he realized his good luck, the old snow-haired black fell upon his knees in that crowd and prayed:

"Lord, I'ze bin a believer in You all my days, an' now I dun axes You to watch ober dese yere white folks dat has believed in me an' helped me to go back to de ole home."

And I do believe that nine-tenths of that crowd had tears in their eyes as the gateman called out the train for Louisville.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

The Chaperone, moved to unusual activity by the "decided coolness" of this bright morning, has been ransacking the pigeon-holes of her desk, and finding therein several letters that have, by some chance been overlooked, presents them with an apology for the delay, and a hope that the writers have not become discouraged, but will "call again."

Hard-tack, Ill., to Buckeye Girl:—"I like the scoring you gave to the illiterate but I do not think they should be deprived of the right of voting, for a good many of us would be considered in that class, if compared with the highly educated.

"We have a neighbor whose land joins ours, who has to sign with a cross, because he was denied the opportunity for schooling, but he is a man of good intelligence, and is highly esteemed by his friends.

Blue Bell, Mich., writes: I can not say that my home is near some historical place, or in the midst of grand scenery, as many of the M. G. R's. can, but it is beautiful to me, because I have always lived here.

One mile and a half south of us flows the Grand River, and between its banks lies a beautiful island, where we, with our friends and neighbors, picnic every year. I hereby invite all the M. G. R's including, of course, Miss Prudence, to come this summer and have a jolly good time there.

Brewster, N. Y., following Blue Bell's lead, has this to say about his surroundings. His suggestion concerning our Glorious Fourth is well worth considering, although it comes a little late for this year.

I live in Seneca County, between Seneca and Cuyuga Lakes, two beautiful sheets of water each about forty miles long and two miles wide. In the summer steamers run from end to end of both lakes, and nothing is more enjoyable to me than this ride on these delightful bodies of water.

Cayuga is the more popular as a resort, because of the warmer condition of the water, and its nearness to Ithaca and Cornell University.

At the head of Seneca Lake is Watkins' Glen, one of the most interesting places in this part of the country, while at the foot of the lake is Geneva, a young and growing city.

So much for the lakes; another time, if permitted, I will tell of what lies between them, "The garden of the state."

How will the M. G. R's spend the Fourth this year? Safe to say few will spend it as did the young people of fifty or seventy-five years ago.

How should we celebrate this day each year to prove that we, as a nation, are advancing and not declining?

Charity, Mo., comes into the circle with these pleasant words:

I have long read the letters of the M. G. R. department, and enjoyed them so much that I want to join in this grand work of doing good to all the people you can.

My work takes me among the poor people and in so many little things can one be a blessing to the sick and afflicted; "God's little ones."

Drusilla, Va., gives this interesting account of a "June meeting:"

The one I attended was conducted by the Primitive Baptists, at St. Clare Bottoms, Va.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the people began to arrive on horseback, in buggies or wagons and on foot, and in a few hours quite a large crowd had collected, and the preaching began at 11 o'clock.

The preachers that I have seen do not wear coats or vests, and after the preaching comes the foot-washing.

They gird towels arounds their waists and only one foot is washed, the men performing this service for the men, the women for their own sex, and usually some elderly woman gets to shouting after her foot is washed.

Jack Frost, when are you going to bring that photograph?

Annette, N. Y., to Wee Mousie:—I have read David Copperfield and think it an excellent book; of all its characters, I like Agnes best, she is so noble and self-sacrificing, and seems like a real person to me.

What a contrast to Uriah Heep; she so loving and lovable; he, such a loathsome being. Dickens seemed fond of drawing such contrasts, for they can be found in all his works.

K. K. Cox writes from a mountainous district in North Carolina:—My home is so nearly surrounded by mountains that there is but one road leading from it that does not require climbing; but, rough as it is, I like it.

One mile from here is a church where a good, live, Sunday school is held every week, and within five miles there are seven churches, so there is no reason for any one to lack means of doing good or being better.

A Kentucky Teacher has this to say to the other members of the "craft" in the M. G. R.:

The conscientious teacher has a splendid opportunity for doing good, as the motto of this column suggests.

It is true we have many trials, but there are oases in the desert, since joy comes from the knowledge of duty well performed, though not appreciated, and again, once in a while we find a child whose love and obedience make up to us for the wayward carelessness of others.

Last year I had a little nine-year-old girl in my school, who brought to me joy and rest by her gentle, studious ways; although so young, she possessed a fine literary taste, and I considered her a model pupil.

Teachers can not be too careful of their conduct before the children whose future they are helping to mold, and when the work is finished, we shall find ample reward for all our efforts in the realization that we have started some childish feet in the ways of wisdom and Godliness.

Timothy, Tenn., leaves his farm work long enough to write this word to the M. G. R's:

How many of you have read of Raphael, and how do you like him?

I think he was the truest artist of his day, for he not only painted pictures, but wrote poems, played upon various musical instruments, and planned statues.

I have read Evangeline, and found a glorious lesson to be gained from its pages.

Come again Make Haste, with stories of your home in the Lone Star State.

Elfa, S. D., sends us this account of an exciting ride.

I wonder how many of our folks ever rode on a hand-car?

We had quite a time here last spring with high winds, snow-fences blown across the tracks, and night calls for section men to remove them and to repair washouts and railroad dams.

To run fifteen or twenty miles an hour, down grade, and with the wind, is quite an experience, especially when one never knows but the car may be over-turned by a board or some defect.

You see all "school ma'ams" are not school ma'ams all the time!

A RACE WITH THE RAPIDS.

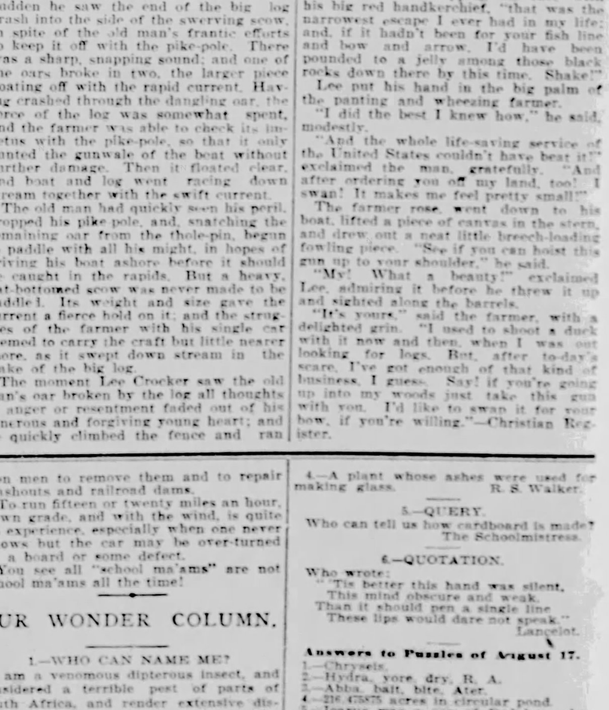
"Hi, boy! Keep off my land!"

The speaker was an elderly man of sixty or thereabouts, who was catching logs with a flat-bottomed boat and a pike-pole. There had been a heavy rain-pour for nearly a week, swelling the river to almost twice its usual size; and great quantities of driftwood and logs were coming down with the muddy tide.

"I just wanted to cross your field, and go up into the woods," answered Lee Crocker, the boy whom the old man had hailed so crossly. Lee, who was about twelve years old, carried a bow and arrow in his hand, and a luncheon in a bag slung at his side, and was evidently out for a day's ramble.

"I don't care what you wanted to do," was the gruff answer. "You just keep off my land. I won't have any mischievous boys running across my farm."

So saying the cross old man rowed his boat farther out into the stream, and prepared to capture a big log that was coming down rapidly with the swift current. Lee got off the fence, and stood in the road to watch the operation. It required a good deal of skill and practice to stop a heavy stick of timber and row it ashore in that fierce and swollen current, only half a mile above the rapids, whose loud and sullen roar filled the whole air with ominous thunder. The old farmer was evidently used to the business by the way he handled his boat and pike pole. He had doubtless saved many thousands of logs along the banks of his farm, and exacted from the owners the customary ten cents for each log. Every freshet meant a rich harvest for him. The more logs that came down the river from the broken rafts and booms above the better for him. Sometimes he would catch nearly a hundred of them in a day, collecting salvage for those that were claimed, and selling the unclaimed logs at the neighboring sawmill. One of his reasons for wishing to keep people off his land no doubt was because he wanted to have a monopoly of the log saving. Every year he added a neat sum to his bank account in this way.



"THE CROSS OLD MAN ROWED HIS BOAT FURTHER OUT INTO THE STREAM."

Lee Crocker watched the old man row his clumsy, flat-bottomed boat out into midstream, and hold it there with the oars until the big log was almost upon him. Then he dropped his oars, and caught up the hooked pike-pole and waited.

Whether it was a sudden eddy in the swirling current, or whether a puff of wind caught the old boat and swung it around, Lee could not tell; but all of a sudden he saw the end of the big log crash into the side of the swerving scow, in spite of the old man's frantic efforts to keep it off with the pike-pole. There was a sharp, snapping sound; and one of the oars broke in two, the larger piece floating off with the rapid current. Having crashed through the dangling oar, the force of the log was somewhat spent, and the farmer was able to check its impetus with the pike-pole, so that it only bunted the gunwale of the boat without further damage. Then it floated clear, and boat and log went racing down stream together with the swift current.

The old man had quickly seen his peril, dropped his pike-pole, and, snatching the remaining oar from the thole-pin, begun to paddle with all his might, in hopes of driving his boat ashore before it should be caught in the rapids. But a heavy, flat-bottomed scow was never made to be paddled. Its weight and size gave the current a fierce hold on it, and the struggles of the farmer with his single oar seemed to carry the craft but little nearer shore, as it swept down stream in the wake of the big log.

The moment Lee Crocker saw the old man's oar broken by the log all thoughts of anger or resentment faded out of his generous and forgiving young heart; and he quickly climbed the fence and ran down toward the river bank, as if he thought he could stop the boat by chasing it. As the boy raced with the current, however, his wits worked fast; and a plan of action came into his mind. He had noticed that there was a coil of rope in the farmer's boat. He himself had a long fish line in his pocket. Now if the rope and the fish line could only be brought together! But how? Ah! the bow and arrow!

"Help! help!" shouted the farmer in the fast drifting boat, that already began to twist and spin in the whirlpool where the dirty current met the suction of the rapids.

Lee was a swift runner, and he sped down the river bank until he was some eighty yards ahead of the boat. As he ran, he dropped the card upon which his fish line was wound; and the line unwound behind him. When he had nearly all run out, the boy stopped, dropped upon one knee, knotted the end of the fish line firmly around the shaft of his arrow, and began gathering the loose line into loops beside him. Meanwhile the boat came on with ever-increasing speed. It was about fifty yards from shore, and wholly unmanageable now. The farmer was on his knees, still paddling with the useless oar, and shouting hoarsely for help.

"Catch this fish line, and tie it to your rope!" shouted Lee, when the drifting boat was nearly opposite him. Then he shot his arrow out over the boat with such good judgment and skill that the slender life-line fell across it amidships. The old farmer, who caught the boy's idea at once, snatched the fish-line, severed it from the arrow with his knife, and quickly tied it to one end of the coil of rope. Then he began paying out the rope, which Lee steadily towed ashore with the fish-line. When it was all out, the farmer made the other end of the rope fast to the ring in the bow of his boat.

Near the spot where Lee Crocker had stopped to shoot his life-line out over the river, a stout young tree was growing on the bank. "Hitch to the tree—quick!" shouted the farmer. Lee, knowing that he would scarcely have strength enough to stop the boat himself, ran hastily with the slack rope and whipped it around the tree, making a double hitch and sailor's knot. Then the strong farmer, kneeling in the bow, hauled his boat shoreward, hand over hand, until the bottom grated in shallow water, when he jumped out and hauled the craft up on the shore.

"Well, my boy," said he, dropping down exhausted, and mopping his face with his big red handkerchief, "that was the narrowest escape I ever had in my life; and, if it hadn't been for your fish line and bow and arrow, I'd have been pounded to a jelly among those black rocks down there by this time. Shake!"

Lee put his hand in the big palm of the panting and wheezing farmer.

"I did the best I knew how," he said, modestly.

"And the whole life-saving service of the United States couldn't have beat it!" exclaimed the man, gratefully. "And after ordering you off my land, too! I swan! It makes me feel pretty small!"

The farmer rose, went down to his boat, lifted a piece of canvas in the stern, and drew out a neat little breech-loading fowling piece. "See if you can hoist this gun up to your shoulder," he said.

"My! What a beauty!" exclaimed Lee, admiring it before he threw it up and sighted along the barrels.

"It's yours," said the farmer, with a delighted grin. "I used to shoot a duck with it now and then, when I was out looking for logs. But, after to-day's scare, I've got enough of that kind of business, I guess. Say! if you're going up into my woods just take this gun with you. I'd like to swan it for your bow, if you're willing."—Christian Register.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHO CAN NAME ME?

I am a venomous dipterous insect, and considered a terrible pest of parts of South Africa, and render extensive districts in which I abound uninhabitable during certain seasons of the year. I am of a brown color and not much larger than a common house fly. My bite is almost certain death to the ox, horse or dog, yet is harmless to man, to the mule, the ass, and the wild animals of the country. My proboscis is adapted to piercing the skin, and I live on blood.

W. P. E.

2.—RIDDLE.

Though I have neither feet nor wings,
I dwell within the bird that sings,
As well as in every bee that stings.

Anon.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

The upper part of a spliced flag pole is 85 feet long; it breaks 15 feet above the splice and falls. The distance from the foot of the pole to the point on the ground at which the top strikes is 5 feet more than the length of the lower part of the pole. What is the distance from the point at which the top strikes the ground to the splice? G. W. B.

4.—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X
X X X X
X X X X
X X X X

1.—An inclosure for recreation.
2.—A continent.
3.—A streamlet.
4.—A plant whose ashes were used for making glass. R. S. Walker.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us how cardboard is made?
The Schoolmistress.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"'Tis better this hand was silent,
This mind obscure and weak,
Than it should pen a single line
These lips would dare not speak."

Lancelot.

Answers to Puzzles of August 17.

1.—Chrysalis.
2.—Hydra, yore, dry, R. A.
3.—Abba, bait, bite, After.
4.—216.4785 acres in circular pond.
5.—Icarus was a son of Dedalus, who, flying with his father from Crete, soared too high, and, melting his wings of wax in the heat of the sun, fell into the sea, afterward called the Icarian sea, and was drowned.
6.—Epimenides wrote.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners."

Chat.

Elfa's egg problem is exciting considerable difference of opinion; concerning it G. W. B. says:

"Elfa's answer is incorrect, for it is not the least number that will satisfy the conditions of the problem."

W. H. L. and Geo. C. G. give the same answer to the problem (31 eggs) as does G. W. B. while N. Holt claims the rule for working it is "to multiply the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 continuously together and add 1 to the product, the result being 721 eggs.

Who shall decide when these wise ones disagree?

Correct answers have been received this week from W. H. L., Geo. C. G., G. W. B., W. P. E., and N. Holt.

Hereafter count will be kept of solutions received, and the banner puzzler announced each month, as was done several years ago.

As it is impossible for full solutions of arithmetical problems to be given space in this column, the editor suggests that those who solve them work them out in full and send them. Then those who cannot master them, by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to this office, can have these solutions sent them by return mail.

THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

yard was Capt. Freystaetter, of the marine infantry, who testified so favorably to Dreyfus on Saturday and who seemingly gave the lie to Col. Maurel, who was president of the court martial of 1894, in a most important feature of the latter's evidence. The captain, dressed in a blue-black tunic, indigo blue trousers and wearing his five decorations, held a veritable reception of his friends, who pressed around him and shook his hands. These friends, however, were all civilians. Not a single uniformed officer spoke to him, which is the first fruit of his frankness and a clear indication of the determination of the military clique to ostracise him.

When the two first witnesses had testified and argued against M. Bertillon's system, it was the opinion of sympathizers of Dreyfus that if the statements of the witnesses were correct they had simply pulverized M. Bertillon. The latter wished to reply, but the president of the court, Col. Jouaust, declined to allow the specialist to go over his evidence again, taking the ground that the trial would never end if every expert did the same.

An amusing scene followed. M. Bertillon pleaded that he had a personal statement to make and mounted the platform. But he had hardly uttered half a dozen words when Col. Jouaust saw he was merely regrinding his evidence, and, to the great satisfaction of the audience, curtly told the specialist to leave the platform, which he did discomfitted.

M. Tessoniere's testimony against Dreyfus followed, and then M. Charavay, the expert who had previously declared Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau, was called to the witness bar. His testimony proved to be of the greatest interest, as he came to confess he had made an error and said he was now convinced that Esterhazy and not Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. This announcement made a deep impression on the court and was greeted with a general murmur of satisfaction.

The next expert, M. Pelletier, also testified favorably to Dreyfus. M. Couard, another expert, then deposed that as the result of his examination he had become convinced that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy but he could not say it was written by Dreyfus, because he had not seen the prisoner's handwriting. This witness kept the court in a continual roar of laughter by the extraordinary modulations of his voice, misplaced emphasis and gestures.

The final witness, M. Varinaud, maintained the declaration he had made before the court of cassation, that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy. Col. Jouaust then announced that M. DeFreycinet, who had resigned as minister of war, May 6, of the present year, and who was succeeded by M. Krantz, who in turn was succeeded by Gen. De Marquis De Gallifiet, on the downfall of the Dupuy ministry, would be among the witnesses to-morrow, and the session closed with the request of a rogatory commission be sent to Col. Du Paty de Clam, whose illness prevents his attendance in court, to which Col. Jouaust agreed. This step does not satisfy the defense, but they acquiesce to the commission taking Du Paty de Clam's testimony on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread.

Rennes, Aug. 29.—Gen. Mercier, the former minister of war, and most of the other generals interested in the case, were present in the hall of the Lycee this morning when the second session of the fourth week of the second trial by court martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, charged with treason, was opened. There was no special incident.

Col. Cordier, deputy chief of the intelligence department, under the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, and who since his previous appearance in court had been released by the minister of war, Gen. De Marquis De Gallifet, from his oath of professional secrecy, was the first witness called to-day. He testified to the effect that the late Col. Sandherr, and not Lieutenant Colonel Henry, received the famous bordereau. The witness deposed strongly in favor of Dreyfus and was most amusing in delivering his testimony. He kept the court, and even the judges, in roars of laughter by his comical manner and witticisms. He is a short, stout man, with a jolly face and a very red nose.

The colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May. The witness declared stoutly that he was now convinced that Dreyfus was innocent. Col. Cordier then spoke up strongly for Col. Picquart, as a conscientious soldier and an honorable man, and threw light on the situation which existed in the offices of the intelligence department of the war office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Picquart because the latter was given charge of the statistical division, which Henry had hoped to get for himself. Cordier expressed the belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed his forgery.

The evidence of Col. Cordier was delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by humorous asides. He several times mentioned the ambassador of Germany, which caused the president of the court, Col. Jouaust, to intervene and tell the witness that he must not introduce the ambassador's name nor refer to Germany. The hasty corrections of the witness when he repeated the same slips of the tongue, as he did more than once, and the amusing manner in which he avoided mentioning Germany at other times, caused the greatest merriment. During his testimony no fewer than five witnesses rose and asked to be confronted with him. But the colonel received the interruptions with the utmost good humor.

Dreyfus spoke a few moments at the conclusion of Col. Cordier's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic that it completely bewildered him and merely left a blunted impression on his memory. The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings, and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks rapidly and clearly and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of various points of their depositions.

Major Lauth first confronted Col. Cordier and tried to score against him by pointing out that Cordier was incorrect in saying there were no anti-Semites on the general staff, since Cordier himself was one. The colonel retorted, turning the tables on the major, as, raising his hand, he cried:

"Quite true! I was an anti-Semite, but I never bore false witness against the Jews. I am an honest man."

The audience applauded these remarks.

Col. Cordier then administered a well deserved snub to Maj. Lauth by remarking that he, the colonel, might be allowed to know more than Maj. Lauth with reference to the work of the intelligence department, since he, Cordier, replaced Col. Sandherr as chief if the department whenever Sandherr was absent, while Maj. Lauth, the witness concluded, "was merely my assistant. My assistant, mark you." Maj. Lauth had not enjoyed his little scene at all.

Gen. Roget next confronted Col. Cordier. The general assumed the same supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar, strutting about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Col. Picquart, or Archivist Gribelin, who also contested minor points or Cordier's deposition.

Finally, Gen. Mercier, who evidently appeared in order to demonstrate the baselessness of the stories of his intentions to fly and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Col. Cordier. The general's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his repetition of Col. Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus when the prisoner's brother went to see the colonel to ask for justice in behalf of Capt. Dreyfus. Mercier admitted that Sandherr said:

"Mathieu Dreyfus impressed me as an honest man who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

M. De Freycinet, the former minister of war, former minister of foreign affairs and premier, followed Col. Cordier on the witness stand.

The court room was packed to its utmost capacity as the distinguished French statesman began his deposition.

It was evident the public was anxious to see the former minister at the witness bar. He is a venerable looking man with scanty, snow-white hair and mustache, and was dressed in a blue serge suit. He wore a little black bow for a necktie, and gave his testimony while seated, and in a low voice.

This witness was expected to speak about the thirty-five million francs supposed to have been contributed abroad, mainly in England and Germany, to the Dreyfusian war chest.

M. De Freycinet began by expressing the pain which he experienced at the troubles his country was undergoing. Later, he said he remembered a conversation with Gen. Jamont, at which there was a reference to money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, "which while disinterested in France, might not seem so abroad." M. De Freycinet, however, did not remember the details of the conversation nor could he say if any specific amount was mentioned.

M. De Freycinet then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding:

"Might not these attacks lead to the disappearance of discipline, and what then would be the result of we found ourselves in difficulties with a foreign country?"

In short, M. De Freycinet delivered a patriotic speech, rather than a deposition, concluding with these words:

"All the world will accept your verdict, which will open an era of reconciliation."

The members of the court martial treated M. De Freycinet with the greatest of deference.

The president of the court, Col. Jouaust, declined to put to the witness some questions from Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, on the ground that they had no direct bearing on the case. One of these questions referred to M. De Freycinet's personal opinion on M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former vice president of the senate, who has interested himself strongly in behalf of Dreyfus. Although the colonel refused to put the question, the witness replied that M. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend and that he had a high opinion of his character. M. De Freycinet was then conducted to the witness seat, where he sat for a few minutes beside General Billot, chatting with that officer. He left the court later.

The testimony of two minor witnesses concluded the day's proceedings.

SHATTUC TO ATKINSON.

Ohio Congressman's Warm Reply to the "Auntie."

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 26.—The following correspondence between Edward Atkinson, of Boston, the anti-expansionist leader, and ex-Congressman W. B. Shattuc, of Cincinnati, explains itself:

"Boston, Aug. 15, 1899.

"Hon. W. B. Shattuc, M. C., Madisonville, Ohio:

"Dear Sir:—A copy of the Anti-Imperialist, returned to me with this endorsement:

"'Respectfully returned. Take my name off your list. I am no traitor to my country,' has been received.

"I am very glad to have the information that you are not a traitor. Had you been I should have taken your name off the list of members of congress, to all of whom my pamphlets in support of Senator Hoar and others are sent. I may add that since we may assume that you do not support the opponents of criminal aggression, our effort is to take your name off the list of the members of congress at the next election will be fully justified. In the interval you may receive other copies of documents similar to that which you have returned, because I can not at present expurgate my mailing list.

"Yours very truly,

"EDWARD ATKINSON."

"Cincinnati, O., Aug. 25, 1899.

"Edward Atkinson, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

"Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 15th inst., and beg to tell you that I would not, even for the nomination to congress, support those guilty of criminal aggression against this government (as you are guilty of). Your intimationthat you may be able to have my name taken off the list of the members of the next congress because I decline to receive your treasonable documents, is another evidence of your monumental gall and egotism. You would succeed in your efforts about as well as you did in getting your criminal literature in the hands of Aguinaldo and his followers. You knew what your were doing when you tried to get this trash in the rebels' hands. Your purpose was to give the rebels encouragment, to embarrass the government of the United States and to induce the rebels to hold out until, perhaps, you could try your luck in having the names of the loyal congressmen taken off the list of the next congress.

"Not a precinct in the First Ohio congressional district would elect you or one of your kind as a delegate to a convention to nominate a director of the county poor house. The citizens of this district are loyal, patriotic people, and I am sure they are not in sympathy with those who are doing all they can to embarrass President McKinley and the government in the effort to restore order and suppress the rebellion in the Philippines. When that is accomplished it will be time to determine what form of government shall be established in those islands.

"The people applaud the speech made by our President recently, when he said, speaking of our flag, 'It is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed, and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice it will be carried to triumphant peace.' That is the kind of talk our people like to hear. For fear that you will forget it, let me suggest that you make a memorandum that the nomination for congress in the First Ohio district will be made about September, 1900. It will be necessary for you to secure the results you desire, to commence your work a little before that time—the earlier the better—for I am assured that your friend Aguinaldo, will cease to exist as a military chieftain long before that time.

"Yours respectfully,

"W. B. SHATTUC, M. C."

TO FIGHT BEEF TRUST.

Retail Butchers of New York to Raise a Fund.

New York, Aug. 25.—The executive committee of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association met last night to consider means to fight the Chicago wholesalers. They decided to recommend the raising of a fund of $5,000,000. Of this sum $3,000,000 are to be raised by the retailers themselves and $2,000,000 by popular subscription at $1 a share, with a maximum holding by one person of 25 shares. When the committee finished its session, it had pledged subscriptions to the amount of $1,000,000. President Wagner said he had conferred with stock raisers and their representatives, and was assured that enough stock to meet the demand for beef by this city will be furnished.

TRANSPORT ST. PAUL

Leaves for Manila With Men of the Third Cavalry.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 25.—The transport St. Paul is scheduled to sail at noon to-day for Manila with 750 men of the Third cavalry. Lieut. Wessells received orders last night to embark with his command to-day.

Gen. Shafter disregarded a protest of the cavalry officers that the transport was not large enough to accommodate 750 men, the number assigned to her.

Wyoming Forest Fires.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 28.—Immense forest fires are raging about Laramie Peak, in the northern part of Laramie county. The fires have been burning for the past ten days, and have destroyed a large quantity of valuable timber.

At Oakland, Cal., Lady Yarde-Buller, daughter of the late General Kirkham, has been declared mentally incompetent by Judge Hall, and a guardian appointed for her.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

TREACHEROUS FILIPINOS.

Protestations of Loyalty Are Only a Cloak.

Manila, Aug. 22, via Hong Kong, Aug. 28.—Recent events have proved somewhat discouraging to officials who are trying to accompany war with a policy of conciliation. Two new municipal governments have collapsed through the treachery of the mayors. To-day the mayor of San Pedro Macati, who was elected by the people under the direction of Prof. Dean Worcester, of the United States advisory commission for the Philippines, was brought to Manila and lodged in jail. The United States officers at San Pedro Macati found that he was using his office as a recruiting station for the Philippine army. Four disguised insurgent officers were helping him.

The mayor of Baliuag was also arrested and confined in the same prison. The Americans caught him passing between the lines of the two armies with incriminating documents, which the authorities secured. Another prominent native mayor is under surveillance.

When the result of the election at Imus, which General Lawton and Prof. Worcester engineered, was announced, the Americans inquired as to the whereabouts of the people's choice, and were informed that he was in prison at Dilibid, where the authorities had placed him on suspicion of being a revolutionist. He was released and installed as mayor.

Such events and conditions tend to give color to the assertions of foreign residents acquainted with the native character, who insist that a great majority of the natives sympathize with the insurrection, and elect officials whom they know to be revolutionists.

For two weeks Manila has been policed at night with unusual vigilance. Apparently, the authorities are expecting trouble. The trend of affairs tends to make the policy of leniency unpopular among Americans. When they abandoned Morong they burned the whole town.

FIGHTING AGUINALDO'S MEN.

Dato Mundi Driving Out Insurgents at Zamboanga.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from General Otis, under date of Aug. 26, stating that Dato Mundi, of Zamboanga, attacked and defeated insurgents, killing 30, this date. Under the Spaniards he supervised Moros of entire southwestern peninsula, Mindano island. He visited General Bates at Jolo to give adhesion to United States. Bates returned him to small island near Zamboagna, when he requested permission to drive out insurgents, but told that troops would be sent to Zamboanga soon. Insurgents there offered several weeks ago to turn over the city on promise of surrender in case Aguinaldo successful in Luzon. Proposition declined. Dato Mundi able man, educated abroad, thoroughly loyal to American interests.

Bates leaves on the 30th to place troops in the Sulu islands. I will soon place troops at Zamboanga and Isabela, the naval station in the Basilian islands.

OTIS.

DISPATCH FROM OTIS.

Tells of Four Soldiers Ambushed and Killed and Mutilated.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Otis, dated yesterday:

"Hughes, Iloilo, reports four soldiers ambushed, killed and mutilated, a few miles south of the city of Cebu, names not given; that robber bands in Negros have scattered and most members of the same are returning to work on sugar plantations; that armed Tagalos, who had entered that island were severely punished, and that the conditions are most favorable for the formation of a civil government, under military supervision, as has been directed, with little chance in Panay and Cebu islands. The withdrawal of volunteers and regulars, discharged under order No. 40 last year, has prevented an active campaign in those islands, which the meditated reinforcements will cure."

GOOD NEWS.

Volunteers for the Philippines Not Likely to be Wanted for Long.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The war department has received copies of all the official orders issued within recent months by Major General Otis. They give much interesting detail, in addition to the more essential points brought by cable.

As showing the sentiment of General Otis, as to the probable duration of the war, the following is taken from general order No. 37, giving details for re-enlistment:

"It is not believed that the necessity of the retention of the volunteer force of the Philippines can exist for any great length of time, hence from pecuniary considerations alone, it would seem that such enlistments would be desirable for individual interests."

A TYPHOON.

Delayed the Departure of the Montana Troops.

Manila, Aug. 23.—10:50 a. m.—The typhoon that has been raging for the last two days has kept the United States transports Zelandia and Valencia, with the Montana troops on board, in the harbor.

The United States cable ship Hooker, which grounded on the north channel off Corregidor islands about a fortnight ago, will probably be knocked to pieces. A hundred miles of cable and $10,000 worth of instruments are on board the steamer. Fifty miles of cable have already been thrown overboard. The Hooker is grinding to pieces on the rocks.

DEWEY DAY.

He Will Arrive in New York Bay on September 29.

New York, Aug. 28.—The executive committee of the Dewey reception committee has received two letters from Admiral Dewey. In the first, dated Legthorn, Aug. 16, he says:

"I shall without fail reach the lower bay on Friday, Sept. 29, and shall anchor there for the night to be ready for the arrival and naval parade on the following morning, Saturday, the 30th. While I should be gratified to meet any of my friends in the navy, and especially my commanding officers of the ships engaged at Manila, May 1, 1898, I feel that this matter of invitation should be left entirely with the committee. I should like at the end of the display of fire works off the battery the Olympia should return to North river and anchor off Twenty-sixth street. While your letter seems to indicate that the battalion of the Olympia would lead in the land parade, still I am in doubt. It would be a gratification to me and to the officers and men of the Olympia should the Olympia's battalion of about 250 men be placed at the head of the column. With reference to the smoker it is proposed to give for the men, this is a matter that comes within the province of the captain of the ship, but I have little doubt that he would be pleased to accept for them. I am much pleased for various reasons that you have eliminated a dinner from the program, and thank yourself and the committee for the careful arrangements made to spare me unnecessary fatigue."

In the second letter, written from Naples, Aug. 17, the admiral asks that a good large military band "be detailed to lead the Olympia's battalion at the head of the land parade, the Olympia's small band being hardly equal to the occasion."

Admiral Dewey has been notified that all his requirements will be carried out.

FROM CUBA.

CUBAN FINANCES

Are in Splendid Shape Under Uncle Sam's Regime.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The war department gave out to-day for publication an interesting statement of the financial condition of the island of Cuba. It shows that under the management of the United States government the receipts of the island from Jan. 1, 1899, to June 30, of the current year, exceed the expenditures by the very handsome sum of $1,480,021. This statement probably will be a surprise to many persons who had thought that Cuba under military occupation of the United States was not self-sustaining.

During the period named the receipts from all sources were $6,982,010; disbursements, $5,501,988. Of the money disbursed $1,742,014 was expended in sanitation; $505,263 in the erection and improvement of barracks and quarters; $443,563 in the establishment, etc., of the rural guard and administration; $250,674 on public works, harbors and forts; $293,881 in charities and hospitals; $242,146 for civil government; $723,281 on municipalities; $88,944 in aid to the destitute; $42,205 in quarantine matters; total, $4,448,924.

The statement for July shows that the customs collections in the entire island for July alone were $1,201,537; internal revenue collections, $56,351; postal collections, $15,090; miscellaneous collections, $65,435. Grand total of receipts for the month, $1,339,324; disbursements, $1,029,877.

TO COMBAT FEVER.

Experiments With Eucalyptus Trees in Cuba.

Havana, Aug. 28.—Owing to frequent recommendations to Governor General Brooke, of the Eucalyptus tree as an anti-malarial agent, some investigations into the subject have been carried on under his orders. Attention has been called to the success obtained in cultivating the tree in the vast Campagna Di Roma, Italy, where Eucalyptus is now recognized as rendering the whole territory much less unhealthful. The City of Mexico is cited as another instance where the Vigo canal, the floating gardens, and other malarial districts are now well stocked with young trees, with the result that places which were once marshy and unhealthful have been rendered dry and innocuous.

One recommendation says that the camp of the British troops in Jamaica, which was fomerly malarial, has been planted with Eucalyptus, the outcome already being a steady disappearance of marshy spots. The tree, which absorbs the moisture, grows very rapidly, often ten feet in a year. The wood is valuable and honey bees seek the flowers. The honey, it is said, contains important medicinal properties.

The officials in charge of the yellow fever hospital planted several slips some months ago, and these are now thriving. It is believed that great good will result from the investigations.

STRIKE IN HAVANA.

Workmen in Cuba Are Becoming Americanized.

Havana, Aug. 29.—The strike of the bakers here threatens to be serious. More than three hundred bakers were present at the meeting yesterday, though many could not come from the outlying districts, such as Marianao, Regla and Rivera. The employers tried to settle the matter by proposing to the men a compromise of $5 per month advance, instead of the $10 which was demanded. Many of the men were inclined to accept this, and the matter may be decided to-day. If the $5 settlement is rejected, a general strike will immediately be declared. As not all the bakers were represented, though bread will be scarce, it will not be unobtainable.

The cigar makers also threaten to strike, though it is not expected they will go out, as on account of the poor crop the men have been working short time and have not the necessary funds in hand.

The strike of the masons continues. Their demand for $4.50 per day is considered preposterous. In any event, it is believed that they can not hold out longer, as most of them are without much money.

YELLOW FEVER.

Few Cases Among American Soldiers at Havana.

Havana, Aug. 29.—Owing to the development of five cases of yellow fever of a mild type among the United States troops at Cabanas Fortress, the contingent there was removed Monday to a camp about a mile away. It is believed that this will prevent any general outbreak. The authorities have not considered the barracks at Cabanas unhealthful, and the troops had been there three months. It is quite certain that the sickness was introduced by men who had frequented bar rooms and other unsanitary places.

Only two cases of yellow fever now remain among the United States troops at Puerto Principe.

General Rius Revera, civil governor of the province of Havana, recently wrote Senor Dimingo Capote, secretary of justice, that pirates were operating along the south coast of the province, between Batabano and the Isle of Pines. He proposed that two small vessels, of light draught, be detailed to those waters.

General Lee reports that the First battalion of the First Infantry regiment, and the Third battalion of the Eighth Infantry regiment, will be ready to proceed north as soon as transports are provided.

Reports of Riots Denied.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Both Gen. Brooke and Gen. Wood have denied to the War department reports of riots and disturbances in Santiago.

JIMINEZ REVOLUTION.

Government of Santo Domingo is Declared Powerless.

FAVORING JIMINEZ.

And Many Are Deserting to the Side of the Revolutionists.

Cape Haitien, Hayti, Aug. 28.—News from the republic of Santo Domingo shows that General Pepin, returning from succoring Santiago, was defeated by the Dominican revolutionists and obliged to retreat on Monte Christi. Mao and a section of Guayacanes have declared in favor of the revolution and the revolutionists are massing in these places cutting off communication with Monte Christi. It is reported that General Patino, the minister sent by the Dominican government into the Cibao territory, seeing that the success of his mission was impossible, has joined the partisans of Jiminez, the leader of the revolution.

New York, Aug. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Cape Haitien, Hayti, says:

There was a battle at Jabou several days ago in which, according to the reports received here, the government lost 76 men in killed and wounded and the insurgents only five. Gen. Escobozas was among those killed.

Private letters from Porto Plata quote the governor there as saying that he will surrender the town on the approach of the insurgents.

He says that as it is a national uprising he would avoid shedding blood.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The state department has received the following cablegram from United States Consul Simpson, at Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo:

"All towns in this district except Monte Christi in possession of revolutionists. This town (Puerto Plata) surrendered yesterday. SIMPSON."

Dr. Max Thorner, a widely known ear and nose specialist of Cincinnati, dropped dead suddenly at his home in Avondale Sunday of heart disease.

M'KINLEY AT PITTSBURG.

Tenth Pennsylvania Arrives From Philippines.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 28.—With cannon booming, bells clanging, whistles shrieking, flags waving and mighty cheers from hundreds of thousands of throats, the brave Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers were welcomed home to-day after more than a year's gallant service in the Philippines. The reception tendered the returning soldiers will always be remembered in this city as one of the greatest demonstrations of patriotism that has ever taken place in this country. A fund of $55,000 donated by the generous citizens of Pittsburg and the surrounding towns permitted the committee who had the affair in charge to make lavish preparations for the home-coming, and nothing was left undone that would show "the fighting Tenth" how well their services for their country in a foreign land were appreciated by the residents of their native state. The only thing lacking to make the day one of supreme happiness was the absence of the brave and beloved Colonel Hawkins who led the boys in all of their battles and shared in all of their sufferings, but who was denied the privilege at their head when they returned home to receive the plaudits of a grateful people.

The crowds that lined the streets along the route of the parade from the parks in Allegheny to the reviewing stands in Schenley Park was almost beyond counting. Good judges estimated the number at not less than 500,000. Besides the fact that the soldiers, fresh from the scenes of victory, were to be in the parade which in itself was a memorable sight, it was also known that President McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Major-General Merritt, Major-General Francis V. Greene and others prominent in national and state affairs were in the city. The decorations of the streets and buildings were overwhelmingly rich and gorgeous, and the five miles over which the parade took place was practically an unbroken line of flags, flowers, festoons and bunting.

The reviewing stand of President McKinley and his staff of notables in Schenley Park was a magnificent work of art composed of silk plush and damask, all blended tastefully in the colors of the national emblem.

The regiment was expected in Pittsburg at 9:30 o'clock this morning, but was delayed on the road nearly five hours and did not reach New Brighton, Pa., until after 12 o'clock. A committee of Pennsylvanians met the regiment at that point, and welcomed the members home.

The train stopped at New Brighton for breakfast, and at one o'clock started for Pittsburg. President McKinley was notified of the detention and did not leave the residence of Mr. Pitcairn until nearly one o'clock, when he entered a carriage and was driven to Allegheny, where he took his place in the parade. An immense crowd thronged the streets from early morning, and much disappointment was felt at the long delay.

The train came in three sections, and immediately the soldiers had disembarked the line of march to Schenley Park, where the exercises were to be held, was taken up. The parade moved in the following order:

Mounted police.

Chief Marshal, Gen. Charles Miller and staff, of Pennsylvania; national Guard officers.

Carriages containing President McKinley, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Francis Greene, Col. George Treadwell, representative of Governor Roosevelt; Governor Wm. A Stone, of Pennsylvania, and visiting senators, congressmen and other distinguished guests.

Delegations from various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Provisional brigade of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of the First, Fourteenth and, Eighteenth regiments, and Battery B, and under command of Gen. John A. Wiley.

Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Barnett.

Service men of the Spanish war, commanded by Colonel S. W. Hay.

Reception committee in carriages.

Upon reaching Schenley's Park the column was reviewed by President McKinley, after which he proceeded to the music pavilion, where the exercises were held. Seats had been provided for 25,000 friends and relatives of the members of the "Tenth" in front of music pavilion. But these soon filled long before the exercises began, and thousands were unable to secure even standing room within hearing distance.

Governor William A. Stone was then introduced as chairman of the meeting, and delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the state. At the conclusion of Governor Stone's address President McKinley was introduced, and, after the applause had ceased, spoke as follows:

Governor Stone and My Fellow Citizens:

I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate on the Pacific to your homecoming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts, which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of the navy. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went with you, but not found in your ranks to-day. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country in the trenches of Manila, by the side of his comrades. The nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country and there is no nobler death.

Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines have made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their services and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them and where both have exhausted their victims.

They did not stack arms. They had no part nor patience with the men, few in number happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy, but the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do, and I am here to express it.

The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over one hundred and fifty thousand, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent or parallel, with the terms of their enlistment were to be at the discretion of the president, but there was no thought of their being retained in the service when peace with Spain was effected. Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

This was the situation in April, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications—with nearly twenty-seven thousand regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the executive, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico, or invalided at home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said, "We will stay until the government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities." They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplainingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority and who with force attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American name its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man and not by the consent of the governed. Who refused to sound the retreat? Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestions of the unpatriotic that they should come home? Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their government and the authority of its flag:

First California.
California Artillery.
First Colorado.
First Idaho.
Fifty-first Iowa.
Twelfth Kansas.
Thirteenth Minnesota.
First Montana.
First Nebraska.
First North Dakota.
Nevada Cavalry.
Second Oregon.
Tenth Pennsylvania.
First South Dakota.
First Tennessee.
Utah Artillery.
First Washington.
First Wyoming.
Wyoming Battery.

To these must be added about 4,000 enlisted men of the regular army, who were entitled to their discharge under the proclamation of April 11, 1899; the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth corps, and are still performing arduous services in the field.

Nor must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagement of May 1 in Manila bay, whose term of service had previously expired, continuing on duty quite a year after that action.

For these men of the army and navy we have only honor and gratitude.

The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers, their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders, they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit and avoid all conflict except in defense pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace. They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace, but when at last as great as was their ratification, because their orders from Washington forbade it. I take all the responsibility for that direction. Otis only executed the orders of his superiors, and the soldiers, under great provocation to strike back, obeyed. Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond Manila city, bay and harbor. We then had no other title to defend, no authority to maintain. Spain was still in possession of the remainder of the archipelago. Spain had sued for peace. The truce and treaty were not concluded. The first blood was struck by the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The truce was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldiers were shot down when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice. They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley, no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in rebellion have only our charity and pity. As to the cruel leaders who have needlessly sacrificed the lives of thousands of their people, at the cost of some of our best blood, for the gratification of their own ambitious designs, I will leave to others the ungracious task of justification and eulogy.

Every one of the noble regulars or volunteers, soldiers or seamen, who thus signally served their country in its extremity deserves the special recognition of Congress, and it will be to me an unusual pleasure to recommend for each of them a special medal of honor.

Reception committee in carriages.

Upon reaching Schenley's Park the column was reviewed by President McKinley, after which he proceeded to the music pavilion, where the exercises were held. Seats had been provided for 25,000 friends and relatives of the members of the "Tenth" in front of music pavilion. But these soon filled long before the exercises began, and thousands were unable to secure even standing room within hearing distance.

Governor William A. Stone was then introduced as chairman of the meeting, and delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the state. At the conclusion of Governor Stone's address President McKinley was introduced, and, after the applause had ceased, spoke as follows:

Governor Stone and My Fellow Citizens:

I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate on the Pacific to your home-coming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts, which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of the navy. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went with you, but not found in your ranks to-day. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country in the trenches of Manila, by the side of his comrades. The nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country and there is no nobler death.

Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines have made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their services and they understood it—was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them and where both have exhausted their victims.

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To these

WASHINGTON.

ADMIRAL WATSON ILL.

His Condition a Source of Great Anxiety.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The Army and Navy Register, in its issue to-day says:

Recent letters from Manila mention the illness of Admiral Watson, the source of great anxiety to his officers. The illness is the effect of an accident which occurred to his launch while he was on board, on the 11th of July. The Baltimore, his flagship, has been for some time at Cavite, leaving Manila so as to escape the full force of the typhoons. Requiring to make a trip up the river, the admiral started in his launch. A strong wind was blowing, and as the launch, the Undine, went under the bridge over the river, known as the Bridge of Spain, the strong current, aided by the wind set against the little boat, and she was taken out of her course and thrown against a hawser from a sailing vessel. This rope carried away the awning, and striking the smokestack, took that also.

Admiral Watson, sitting in the forward part of the launch, and witnessing the full danger of the accident, showed no conscious appearance of having been startled excessively by the occurrence, or in any way of having suffered by it. Later, however, in fact, before his return to the flagship, serious heart trouble developed, and in consequence, he was regarded as extremely ill up to the time of the letters of the 17th. No one but his physician is allowed access to him, and all business of the fleet is forbidden. It is hoped, however, that the enforced quiet may restore him to his previous health.

ARTICLES NEEDED.

Foods, Medicines and Clothing Best for the Porto Ricans.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The war department has received from General Davis, under date of the 26th, a dispatch outlining the situation in Porto Rico. General Davis says:

"I hope the relief supplies will be confined to the foods, medicines and clothing heretofore specified. The most pressing need is food, and the aggregate cost of all that will be required to bridge over the period until a new supply of fruits and vegetables are grown will be an enormous sum, perhaps reaching one and a half million dollars. While thousands of families were left homeless their houses were generally made of poles and thatched. The places where the destruction was greatest are far in the interior, reached only by pack mules. It will be next to impossible to transport lumber to those regions. Such lumber as has been shipped will have to be used near the seacoast, and the people whose houses were blown away must replace them with the same material as that destroyed, which they are doing and will do if the hungry are fed. If the charitable people of the United States relieve the hunger of all who would famish a vast work will have been accomplished, and all that I think we should be expected to attain. I repeat my former request for 1,000 tons of food weekly until further notice. We do not want to discourage efforts to erect dwellings, but think it should not be attempted until it is sure that starvation will be prevented."

BATES SUCCESSFUL.

The Moros Accept Sovereignty of United States.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Gen. Otis today cabled the war department that Gen. Bates has returned from his conference with the Moros, and confirming the Associated Press dispatches as to the results of the mission. Gen. Otis says:

"Gen. Bates has returned. The mission was successful. An agreement was reached with the sultan and Datos whereby the sovereignty of the United States over the entire archipelago is acknowledged, its flag to fly on land and sea. Introducing firearms is prohibited. The sultan is to assist in suppressing piracy, and agrees to deliver criminals accused of crime not committed by Moros against Moros. The relations between United States troops and all Moros are very friendly. Two other points in the archipelago will be occupied by United States troops when trade and commerce can be controlled. The Moros in Western Mindanao ask permission to drive out insurgents. Reports will be sent by mail."

CUBAN STAMPS.

First Shipment Made by Postoffice Department.

Washington, Aug. 23.—Yesterday the first shipment of Cuban postage stamps was made by the postoffice department. The stamps were sent to Havana, and consisted of 1,500,000 ones, 2,000,000 twos, 400,000 threes, and 50,000 special delivery 10-cent stamps. In the consignment was $5,000 worth of "postage due" stamps, which are the same as those used in this country except that the word "Centavo" is printed on them. It is expected that there will be a demand for these from the stamp collectors. All such requests will be referred to Havana.

The Cuban stamps correspond in size and color to those used in this country, but are more showy and are typical of the country in which they will be used. The one-cent stamp is green with a reproduction in miniature of the statue of Columbus which stands in the court-yard of the old Spanish captain-general's headquarters. It represents Columbus standing with his left hand resting on a globe. Above the figure is printed "Cuba," and below "Centavo" with the numeral 1 on each side of the "centavo."

The two-cent stamp has a group of three royal palms in the foreground, with several others in the distance. It has "Cuba" printed at the top with "centavo" at the bottom and the numeral 3 at each side of the centavo. It is printed in red. The three-cent stamp is a royal purple one with a miniature copy of the statue of "La Cubana," which stands in one of the plazas of Havana. The figure is seated on a raised dais with a crown on its head and clothed in long, flowing robes. A border of tropical foliage incloses a merchant ship which is printed in blue, the ocean waves being reproduced in a realistic design. The prettiest of all the stamps is probably the 10-cent one, which is a delicate slate ray in color with a plowman and his team of oxen in the foreground, which represents a field and in the distance plantation buildings appear.

PERSONAL INDIGNITIES

Heaped Upon an American Under Arrest in Guatemala.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The State department has received a report on the case growing out of the arrest of an American citizen named Richards in Guatemala and his detention by the Guatemalan government under circumstances involving great personal indignity. The case has assumed added interest from charges made by Richards and his relatives in this country that Minister Hunter, our representative in Guatemala was not sufficiently energetic in protecting Richards' rights and securing his release.

Until the authorities have time to go over the report its nature will not be made public.

EVADING STAMP TAXES.

Fines Imposed Under the Law Must be Collected.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The commissioner of internal revenue has informed collectors of internal revenue that there is no law for the remission of fines imposed for the non-affixing of stamps through inadvertence after the expiration of twelve months from the date of issue of the document. But as the law manifestly did not contemplate the collection of heavy fines where no wilful intention to defraud the government existed, collectors are instructed in such cases not to enforce penalties after twelve months have elapsed.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MORE GENERALS

Will be Needed to Handle Increased Army in Philippines.

Washington, Aug. 29.—It is believed that after the new regiments are on their way to the Philippines, the subject of more general officers in the islands will be considered. There are now three major generals of the regular army and six brigadiers. Of this number only one brigadier, Gen. Otis, holding a commission as major general of volunteers, is in the Philippines.

It is generally conceded that the number of general officers in the Philippines, thirteen at present, will not be sufficient to command the force of 60,000 men, but no selections have yet been made.

THOSE LYNCHINGS.

Italians Demand Punishment Rather Than Money.

Washington, Aug. 26.—It is said at the state department that the report of the probable settlement of the recent Italian lynchings in Louisiana, on the basis of a $5,000 indemnity, is incorrect, as no such proposition has come from the Italian authorities or is under consideration by the department. The last word from Count Vinci, the Italian representative, was to the effect that theItalian authorities were chiefly interested in having the guilty parties punished, and until action in this regard was taken there was no basis for any other steps.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

The Year 1898 Shows a Decided Decrease.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Special Agent T. H. Oliphant, of the geological survey, has completed his annual report on petroleum production for the year 1898.

The production in 1898 was 55,364,233 barrels, valued at $44,193,359, an average of 79.8 cents per barrel, as compared with 60,475,516 in 1897, valued at $40,874,072, or 67.6 cents per barrel. The exports decreased from 394,297,757 barrels in 1897, worth $59,057,547, to 985,480,010 barrels in 1898, valued at $52,551,048. The Texas production increased almost half a million.

EXPORT GRAIN RATES.

The Commission Announces Important Decisions.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The inter-state commerce commission yesterday announced its decision in a case involving relative rates on export and domestic traffic in grain and grain products. The commission holds that in the absence of some justifying reason it would not be right for American railroads to permanently transact business for foreigners at a less rate than that for which they render a corresponding service to American citizens.

THE LOAN OF 1898.

Total Checks Was 230,012—Number of Bonds of Each Denomination.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has compiled a statement showing the business done in the issue of the 3 per cent loan of 1898. The total number of cases or checks was 230,012. Of the bonds issued 67,194 were in $20; 11,092 in $100, and 176,874 in $500 denominations. The fractional interest, paid to August 1 averaged less than 89 cents to each subscriber to the loan.

FILIPINOS DETAINED.

New Subjects May Not be Allowed in United States.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly is considering an appeal taken by 68 Filipinos detained at San Francisco by the commissioner of immigration there. These Filipinos were brought over on the United States transport Leelanaw for exhibition at the Mechanical Institute of San Francisco. They were detained and charged with violating the contract labor law.

PHILIPPINE FINANCES.

Statement of the Total Receipts From Date of Occupation.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A statement of the receipts of the Philippine Islands from the date of occupation by the United States government, to July 31 last, shows that the total receipts from all sources for the period named, was $5,249,411. The receipts from all sources by ports for the above named period are: Manila, $3,848,248; Iloilo, $265,360; Cebu, $166,136.

PHILIPPINE MATTERS.

Root Will Post Himself on the Old Treaties.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The bureau of military information of the War department has furnished Secretary Root with memorandum of the previous treaties and agreements made with Spain and the sultan of the Jolo islands, also the trade arrangements which have been entered into with the ruler of those islands. The treaty recently made by General Bates is based on the same general lines.

OVER 90,000.

That Number Have Enlisted in the Regular Army.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Since the beginning of the Spanish war there have been enlisted in the regular army 90,671 men. This includes those who were discharged after the close of the war and the increase of the regular army for service in the Philippines; 310,065 applied and were rejected.

The Wilmington Disabled.

Washington, Aug. 28.—A dispatch received by the navy department from the commander of the Wilmington, at Montevideo, states that she has lost a flange of one propeller. It does not state how serious the damage may be, or whether any delay will be occasioned. The official here say, however, that the remaining propeller and the crippled one will give her ample power to proceed in case it is not convenient to dock her at Montevideo. The ship had been up the Amazon.

Portsmouth Naval Drydock.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The Navy department has opened bids for the new dry dock at Portsmouth, N. H. It is to be of granite and concrete and one of the most commodious on the Atlantic coast. The bids ranged from $1,068,750 to $1,882,260. Reservations and alternative propositions were made in most cases, and the award was reserved until a comparison was made.

Harrison Out of Danger.

Washington, Aug. 26.—A cable dispatch received at the War department from Major General Wood says Major Russell B. Harrison, who is ill at Santiago of yellow fever, appears to be out of danger. Ex-President Harrison, who is in Paris, is being kept daily informed of his son's condition.

Postoffice Discontinued.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The postmaster general to-day ordered the discontinuance of the postoffice at Peck, Fla., because of the recent white-capping of the postmaster there.

Suspicious cases of fever have occurred at Orizaba, Mexico. The cases are believed to be yellow fever, and the matter is being thoroughly investigated by the superior board of health.

FEARFUL CRASH.

Structure of Chicago Coliseum Completely Wrecked.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Twelve steel arches each weighing 33 tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Coliseum building in course of erection on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground late yesterday afternoon. It is known that six lives were crushed out. The bodies of three men are supposed to be under the wreckage. Seven are in the hospital with injuries received in the accident, and of these two will surely die, one may possibly recover, and the rest are for the greater part seriously injured.

All of the twelve arches were standing, the twelfth and last having been completed yesterday. It was the intention of the steel contractors, the Pittsburg Bridge company, of Pittsburg Pa., to turn over its work last night to the general contractors. The immense "traveler" or derrick, which had been used in the erection of arches had been removed, and the agents of the bridge company were accounting their work as practically completed, when suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the arch last put in place suddenly fell over against the third, and then one by one the great steel spans fell over to the south, precisely in the same manner as a number of cards would fall. Nearly all the men who were killed were on the arches, 40 feet above the ground. Some of the men made futile attempts to slide down the arches, but before they could save themselves they were hurled to the ground. Many of them uttered piercing shrieks for aid as they fell. Most of them were killed outright by the awful nature of their injuries. The skulls of the unfortunate men were crushed into shapeless masses; their limbs were cut off as if by a monster knife, and they were mangled beyond recognition. The immense structure began falling, each arch being sustained by the cross beams supporting the entire structure. As the mass gained impetus, bars of iron, several inches thick, snapped with a loud report and the great mass moved faster in its descent. With a crash that was heard blocks distant the structure fell, leaving the walls practically uninjured.

YANKEE SPECULATORS

Are Working Up the Slow Going Old Britishers.

London, Aug. 28.—A curious craze has cropped up for the protection of landmarks and places of historical interest against the mythical assaults of American millionaires. Stonehenge is the latest monument which is alleged to be threatened, and the newspapers are marshalling the public into a patriotic fervor, subsequent to the announcement that it is for sale.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, is among those who have been writing to the papers, urging the government to purchase Stonehenge.

An official of the Antiquarium society says an American speculator has already made an offer, with the view of transporting Stonehenge to the United States. A committee, supported by the Prince of Wales, is trying to secure for the nation the late Lord Leighton's house. This is also threatened, according to rumor, by American capital. But it is rather believed that the furore originates in the shrewd methods of selling agents, who, wishing to stimulate the market, invent reports of American enterprise while appealing to British patriotism. This, apparently, is not meeting with much practical success, for, in spite of rumors to the contrary, the famous Lakes of Killarney are still for sale.

A BIG SHOW.

Paris Exposition Expected to Draw $250,000,000 to the French Capital.

Chicago, Aug. 28.—"Concessions of enormous value and allowing profits amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars will be let, and the attendance is estimated at thirty million persons," said Commissioner General Peck, in speaking of the financial aspects of the Paris exposition. "The caterers of Paris are flocking to the office of the French commissioner general to make inquiries as to conditions in order to bid for concessions, and all hope to make a fortune. Rents for places for restaurants and bars in Paris for use during the exposition are even now placed at enormous figures, and $10,000 for six months for a barroom or hall on the banks of the Seine is the average rental asked.

"At the exposition of 1889 86 concessions were granted for restaurants and bar establishments, the total rents for which reached over $250,000. As a rule all these places realized large returns, one of the establishments making $300,000 net profits. Of course, the people of Paris and the French commissioners expect much greater financial results at the coming exposition.

"The sum which foreign visitors will leave in Paris during the exposition is estimated at $250,000,000."

IDLE NEGROES.

Arkansans Are Using Heroic Remedies Against Them.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 26.—The crusade against idle negroes which began shortly after the atrocious assaults committed on white women in this city last week, is being pushed vigorously. Of the 50 negroes jailed as suspects a large number have been sentenced to jail for 60 days on bread and water, on charges of vagrancy. The bread and water sentences are given under authority of an old law that had not been invoked in many years. Large numbers of negroes have fled to escape arrest. Three who have been identified as those who assaulted white women have been removed to another county to avoid possible lynching. Officers are still searching for the other two culprits, and are arresting every idle negro they find on a charge of vagrancy.

Governor Jones has received a letter from the "National anti-Mob and Lynch Law association," of Springfield, O., requesting him "in the name of humanity, law and order, to prevent the lynching of those forty men in Little Rock."

CRUISER BOSTON

Made a Record Trip Between Yokohoma and Honolulu.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The United States cruiser Boston arrived here today from Manila, from which place she started on June 8. She was drydocked at Hong Kong, and then went to Nagasaki and Yokohama, leaving the latter place on July 29 for Honolulu, where she arrived August 9, making a record trip for a man-of-war between Yokohama and Honolulu. The Boston sailed from Honolulu on the 17th inst.

Washington, Aug. 28.—The Boston, which has arrived at San Francisco from Manila, has been ordered out of commission, and will go to the Mare Island navy yard to be dismantled, preparatory to undergoing a complete overhauling.

Klondike Sufferers.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 26.—The steamer Cottage City arrived here to-day with about twelve survivors of the Edmonton trail from Wrangel, Alaska.

Most of them are destitute and badly crippled from the effects of scurvy and frost. News is brought of a murder and suicide at Dawson. Harry Davis killed Maud Roselle, formerly a well-known circus rider, and then killed himself.

RUSSIA MEDDLING.

Her Finger in the Alaskan Boundary Difficulty.

London, Aug. 26.—Upon authority of undoubted reliability a reporter of the Associated Press has ascertained that into the Alaska dispute there has crept the craftiness of Russian diplomacy. Russia, it can be stated, will do everything, with every possible energy, to prevent the practical cohesion of the two great English speaking nations. In all her embassies instructions have been received to thwart the Anglo-American understanding.

A prominent diplomat, who is intimately acquainted with the details of the negotiations of the past few years, said to the reporter of the Associated Press:

"In any arrangement looking to a working agreement between England and the United States, Russia sees the defeat of her dearest projects. I believe her intense activity in China is to no small extent due to her fear that Anglo-Saxon power, once centralized, will sweep everything before it in the far east. Dreading the rapid realization of this nightmare, she is making hay while the sun shines, in the meanwhile intriguing to the utmost to tie the hands of those who are working to materialize Anglo-American sentiment. The latest evidence of this is in the Alaska affair. Though, strictly speaking it is a matter of internal politics and would have been settled long ago if left solely to Great Britain and the United States, Russia has managed to suggest motives never dreamed of by America by distorting facts. It is impossible for me to divulge exactly how or what extent Russia got her paws into the dispute. But the attitude of her press, official to the core, is quite sufficient to show her motives."

The report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of Canada, and Mr. L. H. Davies, minister of marine and fisheries, are to come here in regard to Alaska, is thought at the Canadian high commissioner's to be quite probable, but nothing is known definitely of the matter. Both there and at the United States embassy it was said that the state of negotiations has not changed, and is spoken of rather warily.

The caustic remarke of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian high commissioner, in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press, on August 18, when he said the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaska dispute on account of the pecuniary benefit accruing to miners and coast cities through the delay, and had refused to have the boundary delimited, as was being done in Venezuela, created considerable dissatisfaction at the United States embassy. It was claimed there that Sir Charles Tupper quite misrepresented the facts, and that the dilatoriness was entirely due to the Canadians. It was also said that his declaration that the commission proposed by the United States provided for no umpire is a deliberate evasion, as the facts are that the United States' proposal included an umpire to be chosen by both sides, from North America. Though this was not committted to writing, it was thoroughly understood. The hitch came through the absolute refusal of the Canadians to accede, they insisting upon an European umpire. It may be said that the impression exists that Canadian politics are chiefly responsible for the impasse. This is not only the American idea, but it obtains among some of the British officials, though most of the latter are inclined to believe that the United States should make vast concessions in order to convince the British of the sincerity of their friendship, and as a return for war services. In other words, the British are now rather expecting a quid pro quo, an expectation not uncommon in these days.

Mr. Joseph Choate, United States ambassador, is staying with Mr. Phipps and Andrew Carnegie's partner at Beaufort castle, Scotland.

Mr. Henry White, secretary to the United States embassy, is still away, and Mr. James R. Carter is in charge of the embassy.

In spite of rumors to the contrary, the famous lakes of Killarney are for sale.

TO SMASH THE POOL.

Government Thinks Western Roads Gouged it in Transporting Soldiers.

Denver, Col., Aug. 28.—Government officials have been quietly gathering evidence for a week regarding the ironclad pool between all the roads between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast. The agrement is principally on the movement of troops and was made quite plain when the bids for the movement of the 34th infantry from Fort Logan to San Francisco called for almost regular tourist rates. Saturday the Southern Pacific issued a bulletin refusing to accept tickets of the Colorado Midland or the Rio Grande, western issue because these roads had received more than their share of business and should be cut off temporarily to even up. Whether the outcome of the present investigation will be important is indefinite, for on several previous occasions the gathering of similar evidence has amounted to nothing.

A FARMERS' TRUST.

Organization Formed to Control the Wheat and Corn Trade.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 26.—The organization of the "Farmers' Federation of the Mississippi Valley" here is the beginning of the most gigantic trust ever formed in the United States. Walter N. Allen, a prominent farmer, is at the head of the movement, and the plan is to make every farmer who raises wheat and corn a member. Debenture bonds are to be issued, and the membership fee will be $1. Warehouses and elevators are to be built at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Omaha and Kansas City, and the selling will be done by agents of the trust. Prices will be absolutely controlled by the amount of supplies placed on the market.

QUIET IN SAMOA.

Officials Working in Harmony and Business Prospers.

Apia, Samoan Islands, Aug. 12, via Auckland, Aug. 29.—All is quiet in Samoa. The officials are working harmoniously. Business is prosperous, and a large amount of copra is being made.

The only warships here are the German protected cruiser Cormoran and the British armed sloop Torch.

The United States collier Abarenda has arrived with the material for the coaling station and naval jetty at Pago-Pago.

Great Smelter Burned.

Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 29.—The smelter and chlorination plant of the Golden Reward company burned yesterday. This is the largest plant of the kind in the world. Loss $150,000; insurance, $75,000.

Gold Turned In.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Up to date $33,467,350 of gold coin and bullion have been exchanged for gold certificates.

New Town Site.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The secretary of the Interior has approved the town site plot of the town of Sterret, Choctaw Nation, Indian territory.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhœa. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

TRUST CONFERENCE.

Delegations From All Parts of the United States.

New York, Aug. 28.—The governors of twenty-six states and territories are announced as having appointed delegations to attend the conference on trusts initiated by the Civic Federation of Chicago and called to meet in that city, September 13 to 16. The call states the object to be purely educational, and strictly non-partisan, the committee of arrangements being composed of men of different political faiths, and representing all sides of the problem to be discussed. The subject for discussion is: "Trusts and combinations, their uses and abuses, railway, labor, industrial and commercial."

It is stated by the promoters that the United States Industrial commission has arranged to attend the conference in a body, and that the interstate commerce commission has also accepted and will participate in the conference.

The states named as having appointed delegations and the names of chairmen thereof, are here given:

New York, Chauncey Depew; Nebraska, Edward Rosewater; Maryland, Charles J. Bonaparte; South Carolina, J. H. Marshall; Montana, Martin Maginnis; Kentucky, W. C. P. Breckenridge; Wisconsin, John C. Spooner, Missouri, F. M. Cockrell; Michigan, Russell A. Alger; Colorado, Thomas M. Patterson; Kansas, W. J. Bailey; Iowa, James C. Berrybill; Mississippi, A. W. Cutrer; Alabama, E. Dumer; South Dakota, R. F. Pettigrew; Wyoming, F. W. Mondell; Oregon, M. C. George; Tennessee, C. E. Snodgrass; Indiana, E. B. Martindale; West Virginia, E. S. Hutchinson; Arizona, M. J. Eagan, Ohio, John Sherman, Pennsylvania, M. M. Garland; Indian territory, James S. Stapler; Utah, George W. Bartch; New Mexico, Frank Springer.

The following named governors have accepted:

Atkinson, West Virginia; Stanley, Kansas; Shaw, Iowa; Pingree, Michigan; Tanner, Illinois; Thomas, Colorado; Smith, Montana; Poynter, Nebraska; Stevens, Missouri; Scofield, Wisconsin; Murphy, Arizona; Fancher, North Dakota; Mount, Indiana.

Acceptances have also been received from the attorney generals of seventeen states and the labor commissioners of five states. Delegates are being named by boards of trades, chambers of commerce, national labor and agricultural bodies, the National Bar association, the National Bankers' association, the National Underwriters' association, the American Economic association, the American Social Science association and the Academy of Political and Social Science. The leading colleges of the country will be represented by professors of political economy.

IT WAS QUAY'S CONVENTION.

His State Goes Through With a Whirl.

Harrisburg, Aug. 24.—The Republican state convention to-day nominated Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment, for state treasurer; J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, for supreme court judge, and Josiah R. Adams, of Philadelphia, for superior court judge. The nomination for supreme judge is equivalent to an election by reason of two vacancies in the court, and no elector being entitled to vote for more than one person.

The platform endorses the administration of President McKinley and Governor Stone, commends the President for his appointment of Colonel Quay to the United States senate and pledges the party to a reduction in the expenditures of the departments of the state government.

A demonstration was made in Senator Quay's honor when he entered the hall, accompanied by State Chairman Elkin.

A meeting of anti-Quay delegates was held prior to the convention, at which it was decided to vote for Brown for supreme court judge and Hon. Dimmes Beeber, of Philadelphia, for superior court judge. Mr. Beeber is a member of the superior court by appointment of Governor Hastings, and his term will expire next January. It was also agreed to vote for Colonel Barnett and oppose the plank in the platform endorsing Governor Stone's appointment of Senator Quay.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Elkin, and Senator Penrose was unanimously elected temporary chairman.

The platform as adopted begins as follows:

"We congratulate the American people upon the results of the campaign of 1896, the establishment of a sound currency, the securing of proper protection to American industries, and the election of that champion of the common people, William McKinley, to be President of the United States. The Republican party has been in control of the national government for little more than two years, and during that time every promise made by it has been fulfilled. Business is active and remunerative, labor is employed at good and increasing wages, capital has ample field for investment, and an era of unexampled prosperity has been inaugurated. Much of the success of the Republican policy adopted in 1896 is due to the good judgment, wise counsel, administrative ability far-reaching of diplomacy and broad-minded statesmanship of our patriotic President. We firmly support and fully indorse his administration and place on record the wish of Republicans of Pennsylvania that he be nominated to lead our hosts to victory in the campaign of 1900, and to this end we recommend the election of delegates who will give his candidacy earnest and vigorous support in the next national convention."

The platform reaffirms the St. Louis platform; declares for the maintenance of the gold standard and against the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; renews allegiance to the policy of protection and indorses the action of Pennsylvania congressmen in voting for the Dingley tariff, and continues:

"We congratulate the country on the successful termination of the war with Spain, and recognize the wisdom of the policy President McKinley has inaugurated in the management of affairs in Cuba and Porto Rico, and promise him our faithful support in the prosecution of the war in the Philippines, in order that the supremacy of the flag planted there by the valor of our army and navy may be maintained."

In additional paragraphs the platform says:

"We have ceased to be content with supplying products for home consumption alone. We must keep pace with other nations in seeking new fields for our commerce, and to this end we support the policy of industrial, commercial and national expansion.

"We favor for our national defense and the protection of closer commercial relations between the sections of our vast territory now an imperative necessity, immediate commencement and early completion of a great canal that will give communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans as well as its protection against foreign control.

"We favor the building up of our merchant marine upon the lines laid down by the bills reported favorably to the senate and house, second session 55th congress, so we may have a reserve defense in case of war, and that $200,000,000 of freightage, now paid to foreign ships, may remain to the American shipbuilders, the American ship owner, the American seaman and the American mechanic."

AT LONG BRANCH.

Cordial Reception Accorded President and Mrs. McKinley.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 25.—President and Mrs. McKinley, with Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garret A. Hobart, jr., Attorney-General Griggs, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Cortelyon and Executive Clerk Barnes, arrived here this morning at 7:45 o'clock from Plattsburg on a special train of four palace cars. As the train drew into the station the presidential salute was fired by Wilson Battery, Second Battery, N. G., N. Y., and a detachment of troop C, of Brooklyn, presented arms. The President was greeted with great enthusiasm as he emerged from the car and assisted Mrs. McKinley to alight.

President and Mrs. McKinley looked in excellent health and bowed their acknowledgments repeatedly to the great crowd as they were escorted to their carriage by the reception committee and driven to Vice President Hobart's cottage, Normanhurst, at Norwood Park. At Norwood a great crowd gathered, which received the President and Mrs. McKinley with great enthusiasm. Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and the rest of the presidential party were driven to Norwood by a shorter route than the one taken by the President's carriage. The President breakfasted at Norwood, and will remain there quietly until 2:30 p. m., when he will review the military tournament at the Horse Show grounds.

At 10 o'clock the reception committee and officers of Troop C, of Brooklyn, and the Second battery of New York, drove over to Normanhurst in six carriages and formally welcomed the President to Long Branch. Miles O'Brien introduced the members of the delegation to the President, who exchanged a few words with each on presentation. Former Senator Rufus Blodgett welcomed the President on behalf of the committee and extended a cordial welcome for the permanent and transient citizens of Long Branch. The committee also tendered to the President a public reception to-night at the Hollywood hotel, which the President was compelled to decline. The President's reply said:

"I thank the committee and citizens on behalf of Mrs. McKinley and myself for their courtesies and hearty welcome. I can not say just now what my plans are for to-day, as Dr. J. E. Price, of Ocean Grove, has a promise from me to visit that unique stronghold of Methodism. I feel, however, I am bound by the desires of the Long Branch citizens, as their invitation was the first. I have wished for a long time to pay this visit, as I was fascinated by the surroundings of Long Branch when I first visited in this vicinity 12 years ago."

Dr. Jacob Price, dean of the Ocean Grove summer school of theology, called on the President and extended the formal invitation from the trustees and citizens of Ocean Grove. The President said he would be at Ocean Grove at 2 o'clock.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart, subsequently drove to the Iron pier to witness the arrival of the Scorpion. As the carriage reached the pier the trim little gunboat dropped anchor and fired the President's salute. The President took a short drive along Ocean avenue and returned at noon to Normanhurst for lunch. Everywhere the President was greeted with cheers, handclapping and waving of handkerchiefs. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock left the train at Jersey City. Governor Voorhees came to Normanhurst to welcome the President to the state.

Range Riders Fight Fire.

Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 28.—A big fire has been raging in the timber east of this city in the Two-Bit district, for the past 24 hours. It has already burned over a considerable extent of territory and destroyed much valuable timber. The country is very dry, and fears are entertained that the fire will get beyond control. A force of sixty range riders is fighting the flames. It is also reported that another fire has broken out in the Spearfish division, and that a territory five miles square has already been burned over.

Markets and Crops.

STEADY STRENGTH.

On of the Features of the Present Business Situation.

New York, Aug. 26.—Bradstreet's says to-day:

"Strength in prices and steadiness of tone are still the salient features of the trade situation. Iron, steel and other stocks, most of the cereals, leather and cotton goods manifest upward tendencies. Other staples, with the exception of sugar and anthracite coal, retain all their old firmness. The fall demand is expanding at most markets, particularly good reports being received from the northwest and that portion of the corn-growing country which, this year, seems likely to be notable for surplus production. Aggressive strength and firmness is noted in iron and steel, particularly at central western markets. Consideration of next year's needs now seems to be the most prominent feature of the trade, aside from complaints of slow deliveries on near-by orders. Foremost in advancing structural material, which has moved up $5 per ton, closely followed by steel billets with an advance of $3, and steel rails and nearly all grades of pig iron, with smaller relative gains. Other metals show sympathetic strength, notable in this respect being tin and lead. Among the cereals, wheat has been quite firm all the week, partly owing to a whittling down of northwestern estimates, but aslo due to the steady demand for the cash article, alike on foreign and domestic account. The relative scarcity of cash corn is responsible for the advance shown this week in the face of a concededly large production. The shadow of the Neill estimate is still over the cotton market, which, however, is firmer, owing to reports of deterioration, due to heat and drought, and partly to exceptionally good reports from manufactured goods, quotations of which are tending upward.

A sudden cut in prices of refined sugar has led to the impression that the sugar war will be reopened in all its fierceness. Additionally strong features in the general trade situation are the active demand for lumber at most markets at steady prices and the firmness in the higher grades of wool, notwithstanding the less active buying. A supporting feature in this later case, however, is the active demand reported alike for men's and women's wear woolens. The conditions of supply and demand seem to be at the bottom of the recent rise in prices. This advance has attracted increased receipts of grass-fed cattle, and some shading of quotations is noted, but Chicago prices have only been equalled five times in 22 years. There are nearly 10,000,000 less beef cattle in the country than there were seven years ago, and, in fact, there are fewer cattle in the country now than in any year since 882.

"Business failures in the United States for the week number 175, as against 172 last week and in this week a year ago, 210 in 1897, 320 in 1896, and 190 in 1895.

"Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 23, as compared with 20 last week, 27 in this week pne 'ge81 ni 18 '2681 ni 62 'e3n 2ea3 e 42 in 1895."

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Aug. 29, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat during the past week was of fairly good proportions. There was considerable irregularity in prices. There is a good deal of uncertainty regarding the Russian crop. Latest reports indicate a good deal of damage. The weather in the Northwest has been very favorable for the crop within the past four or five days. Since The Blade went to press last week wheat has declined 2¾ to 2¾ cents. The markets closed steadier. Corn has not sold as freely as during the previous week. Prices close at about the same figures for cash as a week ago, and about ½c less for September. Clover seed has been active. Prices are up 20 to 30 cents a bushel for cash seed, while October seed shows little alteration. The crop is short.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened to-day about ¼c under the preceding day, with a weak tone. December exhibited less weakness than September. Liverpool was off ¼d to open. The weather in the northwest was fine. Northwestern receipts less than last year, but comparatively better than for the past few days—381 cars, against 855 a year ago. There was no vigorous trade during the day. Foreigners came in and took some wheat at low point, which steadied the markets. At the close prices had a steadier tone. The Vienna congress makes the world's shortage of wheat 87 to 89 million bushels.

Prices of wheat to-day:

	Sept.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo		70	70½	70	70½
Chicago		69⅝	70⅜	69⅜	70
New York		73⅝	74	73¼	73⅞
St. Louis		69	69½	69	69¼
Minneapolis		66¾	1.61	66¾	66¾
Duluth		1.65¾	1.68⅜	1.65¾	1.65¾

At Chicago December wheat opened at 71⅝c; high, 72¼c; low, 71⅜c; close, 72c. May, 74⅝c, close, 75c. At New York December wheat opened at 77c, fell to 76¾c, rose to 77¼c, and closed at 77¼c bid. At St. Louis December wheat opened at 72⅝c, fell to 72¼c, rose to 72⅝c, fell to 72⅛@72½c, and closed at 72½c. At Minneapolis December wheat opened at 88¼c, and closed at 88¾c.

Puts on December wheat at Chicago: 71¾ open and 72¼@72⅜ at 1:30. Puts on September corn, 30¾ bid; at 1:30, 30¾@30⅞c; calls, 31@31⅛; December, 28⅝@28⅞; calls, 28⅞@29⅛.

Oats at Chicago for September, 19⅞c, open and high, 19¾ low, and 19⅝ close; December, 19½, high, 19¾, low, 19½, close, 19⅝.

Pork at Chicago for August, $8.25; September, $8.22, $8.30; low, $8.22; close, $8.25.

Lard at Chicago for August, $4.22; September, $4.22; high, $4.25; low, $4.22; close, $4.22.

Total clearances wheat and flour, 288,000 bushels; corn, 578,000 bushels.

Liverpool wheat ¾d lower than yesterday.

Antwerp 12½ centimes lower.

Primary receipts of wheat, 532,000 bushels; same time last year, 1,003,000 bushels; shipments, 419,000 bushels; same tolme last year, 485,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 757,000 bushels; same time last year, 788,000 bushels. The selling pressure increased at the low level, carrying nearly the whole market to the lowest of the day. Evansville & Terre Haute preferred jumped 1¾ in face of the market, recovering by the close, caused by foreign sales. The closing was active and weak with net losses in many prominent stocks of a point or over.

Corrected daily by W. W. Murray, 1 Arcade, Spitzer Building.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Sugar	124¾	125⅜	123⅞	124¼
Am. Steel Wire	39	39	38⅜	38⅜
Am. Tobacco	131	131	129¾	129¾
Atchison com	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼
Atchison